New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1720. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Important Ministerial Statements in Parliament.

A DISSOLUTION TO TAKE PLACE IN MAY.

Future Policy of the British Government with regard to China.

Peace with Persia officially Announced.

[illegible] by the Shah of the Treaty between Persia and the United States.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols 93 1-2 a 93 5-8.

The British mail steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool at [illegible] morning of Saturday, the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship Circassian, for St. Johns, Newfoundland, sailed from Liverpool at the same time as the *Africa*.

The *Africa* brings $[illegible] in specie.

The chief incident by this arrival is the announcement by Lord Palmerston of the course which the Government intends to pursue in consequence of the [illegible] on the Chinese question. As the state of the public business would not permit an immediate dissolution of Parliament, he proposed to dissolve the House in May, and until then to go on with such measures only as call for immediate action, namely, the financial estimates and a temporary mutiny act, leaving the general question of taxation to be dealt with by the new Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the night of the 6th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his financial measures, namely a reduction of the income-tax for the year April 1857 to 1858 from 1s. 4d. to 7d. and 5d. per £; also, instead of 1s. 7d. per lb. duty on tea he would propose 1s. 5d., and precisely the same scale of duty on sugar. These changes were carried by a majority of [illegible]. These changes take effect from 5th April, 1857, to 5th April, 1858.

Lord Palmerston has been invited to become member for the city of London; Liverpool has sent him an address.

A private telegraphic dispatch from Konigsberg, dated March 3, and published in the Paris correspondence of the London *Times*, says:

"The last accounts from Teheran, by way of Russia, state that the Shah had ratified the treaty of commerce concluded at Constantinople between Ferukh Khan and the representative of the United States of America. The rumor is, that it authorises the latter Power to establish a diplomatic mission at Teheran, and consulates at Teheran, Tauris, and Bushire. Citizens of the United States, as regards their commerce, are to be treated as those of the most favored nations. An Austrian agent, Col. Schindlocker, had arrived at Teheran to negotiate a similar treaty."

The French Government is said to have received intelligence from China, which states that the Governor of [illegible] had seized the central opium dépôt on [illegible], the property belonging to Englishmen and the East India Company.

It is said that, in consequence of the last news from China, the French fleet in those seas, under the command of Admiral Guerin and Rigault de Genouilly, will be reinforced by three ships of the line.

A telegraphic dispatch from Plymouth in the London *Post*, dated March 5, says:

"Orders have been received here to-day to prepare with the utmost dispatch the *Sanspareil*, *Himalaya*, and [illegible] for the conveyance of reinforcements, ammunition, &c., to the China station."

Orders have also been received at Plymouth on the [illegible] that 1,500 marines should hold themselves in readiness to embark for China.

The London *Advertiser* believes it is correctly informed that Sir John Bowring has been recalled from the situation he held as Governor of Hong Kong.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 4th inst., says:

"A private letter from St. Petersburg announces that it is well known in that city by special courier that the Governor of Eastern Siberia had dispatched a column of troops towards Kiakhta, on the frontiers of China. It is added, that this measure has been adopted in agreement with the Court of Pekin."

The first conference on the Neufchatel question met in Paris on the 5th of March. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The intelligence communicated yesterday with reference to the growing willingness of the King of Prussia to agree to certain concessions is confirmed. Whether he will persevere in that disposition it is difficult to say. The Swiss, on their side, will also be expected to make concessions, so that by this simultaneous movement towards each other the ground of difference will be narrowed. With respect to the Plenipotentiaries, I have to say that Dr. Kern will represent the Confederation, and not Col. Barmann, as soon as it shall be decided whether a Swiss Plenipotentiary will be admitted. The Conference will consist of the representatives of the Powers who were parties to the protocol of 1852, including Prussia. It was at first said that both Prussia and Switzerland would be excluded, but the present arrangement is as I have just stated."

Letters from Turin give hopes of a favorable change in the relations between Austria and Piedmont.

All the allied troops have left Greece.

The Prussian Ministry has been defeated by 39, on the Divorce bill.

The Spanish Government had determined to send off at once 2,000 men to Cuba, (without counting the other forces which are being prepared,) to enable complete reparation to be obtained from Mexico.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

The Defeat of the Administration—Position of Lord Palmerston—Anticipations of an Appeal to the Country—The Resolute and Sir C. Wood's Explanation in Parliament—The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty—Sir J. F. Crampton and the Mission to Hanover.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, March 6, 1857.

Matters are in a most extraordinary state here. My last letter would have prepared you for a possible, though not very probable, defeat of the Palmerston Ministry; but it could not have prepared you for the condemned Minister's defiance of that defeat, and his persistence in the policy stigmatized by the very branch of the Legislature that specially controls the expenditure of the Executive, and, therefore, practically, has all questions of peace or war in its hands, seeing that it alone has the granting or withholding of the supplies. Both these phenomena have happened: Ministers have been declared, by a majority of 16, in a very full house, and after a most protracted and animated debate of four nights, to be pursuing an unlawful, immoral, impolitic and wholly indefensible and unjustifiable war in China. Instead of resigning, as at this early stage of the session, it would have been but natural and becoming that they should have done, and allowing the Queen an opportunity of choosing other advisers, Ministers—that is, *the* Minister—for there is really but one—laugh at the vote, and announce a dissolution.

Coriolanus, menaced with expulsion, banishes the Senate. But before being banished, or rather dissolved, the Senators ask, What of their vote?—what of their censure?—how does the Minister mean to shape his policy with regard to it?—how carry on affairs in the East for the next three or four months, till a new House of Commons shall be ready to exact an account of his stewardship in the interim? The Minister himself says nothing, but he puts up one of his satellites to say that war *steamers* and *vessels* of various kinds are hurrying to the scene of action, to act with vigor. Such answer gives no satisfaction—and various leading members of the Opposition, Cobden, Roebuck, Gladstone, and others, repeat the inquiry, and call aloud for explanation. Still Palmerston is silent, but desires another of his subordinates to say that the lives of British subjects shall be protected in China, and that there shall be no relaxation of vigilance and energy in securing that paramount object. Again other and not less eminent members of the Opposition, Lord John Russell, Sir Jas. Graham, and Sir Francis Baring, exclaim that this is no answer, and demand to be informed if Lord Palmerston means to reverse his policy, to recall his foolish and ferocious instrument, Sir John Bowring, from Canton, and, in short, to give effect to the decision of the Commons of England, solemnly challenged to the arbitrament. Lord Palmerston, in the coolest and pertest, but at the same time unmistakably supercilious manner, made answer that he meant nothing of the sort. The House had taken its course; he had taken his [illegible]. He knew what his would be; it would be just as it was. He did not know what theirs would be, nor did he much care. It would be time enough to inquire at the end of next May, by which he really meant December, for he will delay till the last moment, and well they know it, for they know their man, and, knowing, dread him. And remedy have they none.

This, then, is the real state of the case. England is as completely at the mercy of one man as is France. The panegyrist of the Parisian *coup d'état* of '51, has enacted a like performance of his own in 1857. What is the difference? None, save that free institutions are made the instruments of subjugation in one instance, and despotic in the other. But is not England a consenting party? And was not France? Indeed there is this difference in favor of the latter, that whereas Louis Napoleon had accomplices and able ones, Lord Palmerston has none, and while Bonaparte had no opponent of the least weight, his copyist has many of the greatest weight. Not one single man of parliamentary or public eminence is found on his side; nearly all the independence, all the ability, is found arrayed against him; yet he cries out that he is the victim of a conspiracy, and calls on the country to shield him, for its sake and his own. And will the country do so? That is just the question all our wise heads are cudgelling their brains to find out at this present moment. A very strong current of feeling is in his favor thus far. John Bull's proverbial weakness for a lord, is doubly strengthened towards a tyrannous lord, that is if the tyrant be but a silken one, and like the despot of old, cover his sword with flowers.

If the Duke of Wellington had but condescended to conceal his contempt for the British public, or even to mitigate the scorn of its utterance, he would have been deified. However, as it was, he could not escape the terrible martyrdom of the adoration of his flunky countrymen, that is, of nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred, out of every million of the British population during nearly two generations. Do what he would—spurn, kick, cuff, laugh at them, they would still fall down before their ferruginous Juggernaut, and solicit the privilege of being crushed beneath his heel, occasionally, it is true, turning upon it, as is the nature of other crawling things under similar circumstances. Now, Palmerston is a thoroughly Wellington stamp of man, only he doesn't stamp. He coaxes and cajoles and again bullies and scolds, but always contrives to win his way into a secure position before he shows temper. Wellington never in his life spoke to a newspaper man, and regarded the press, as it were a mad dog, or, at least, a dog that might become mad, and should therefore be muzzled to prevent mischief. Palmerston, on the contrary, though with just the same appreciation of the fourth estate as the Duke, has always made the most of it; always had a whole aviary of penmen hymning his praise, or, which comes to the same thing, lampooning his opponents, and not unfrequently doing *vice versa*, abusing himself, and lauding them on some trumpery extraneous point, so as to throw dust into the public eye, and often into the eyes of the already poor blind tools he hoodwinks and works with. He has gone on in the latter direction for many years, elaborating his materials as he proceeded; till, now, the free and independent myriad voice and journalistic organ of the United Kingdom cuckoos his behests almost as it were with one pipe, and the unanimity is wonderful to all but the bellows-blower himself, who, having raised the wind, sees no necessity for being surprised at the inflated utterance afterwards. His typographic craftsmen are studded all over the globe, as the experienced Wikoff testifies, and as others of less practical knowledge might bear witness. In the ministry, if not in the Cabinet itself, there are professional periodical writers, and it need not be said which side they espouse, nor how little harmony there is between the present views and the past opinions of these prints, some of which once called for the head of the statesman as a traitor-knave whom they now uphold as absolutely essential to preserve the British lion from instantaneous decapitation.

How will the elections go? That is the all-absorbing consideration. Parties are not pitted against each other as formerly, and therefore there is no drawing the broad distinctions there once was. It is all shades and all sections of all parties against Palmerston, and what *that* is nobody knows, though assuredly it is not for want of acquaintance with the man representing it, if not the thing represented. But the man and the thing may prove more than a match for all the other men and things, though these include the Derby-Disraeli party, the Peelites, Cobdens and the peace men, Roebuck and the belligerent Radicals, and many varieties of subordinate nondescripts, saying nothing of Lord John Russell, whose seat for the City of London is menaced by Palmerston himself—that is, by his friends—but it is not at all probable that there would be any actual contest between the pair, as P. will abide by his snug borough of Tiverton for the remainder of his days, be they long or short in the land, and they cannot be very long now. The puzzle is to know what programme will be put forth. He has opposed reform very lately. He has demanded high estimates, and he is aggressive on other States. How such a man can hope for support from the friends of his former liberal friends, from the friends of peace, retrenchment and reform, it is not easy to surmise; but, nevertheless, it is absolutely certain that he will obtain very great support from these quarters, sufficient at least for some time, to prevent any violent practical resentment towards a usurpation unparalleled since the days of Woolsey, and scarcely exceeded in actual power by Cromwell. One ingredient in his popularity that his press is endeavoring to work for him, is the joy his supposed downfall is supposed to create among the continental despotisms, Rome, Naples, Parma, Berlin, and divers of the Russianized Germanic principalities. The electric telegraph has supplied some and suggested more of these reports since the division on Tuesday night was known; but, unluckily, the hacks of the treasury have outrun discretion in this particular, for they admit that the French funds have not at all been affected by the news of the Emperor's very dear friend having been snubbed by the House of Commons; and, secondly, that that exemplary exponent of free and enlightened administration, the Emperor of Austria, really is grieved at Palmerston's mishap.

Had the Atlantic cable been laid down, we should have known by this time what you think of the occurrence in America, but Sir C. Wood, our First Lord of Admiralty, to-night, in the House of Commons, endeavored to anticipate the impression by a very labored description of the exceeding cordiality that subsists between the two Governments. The occasion for this was some question put as to the rumored breaking up of the restored *Resolute*, which Sir Charles emphatically contradicted, saying that every care was being taken of the vessel, and all that was being done to her, in regard to the removal of spars and fittings, was with a view to her more effectual preservation. He renewed his expressions of regard for the American Union, and towards your Minister here, who has again been a most constant attendant at the debates of the week, as has also been the ebonized representative of the Majesty of Hayti, the propinquity of the two plenipotentiaries giving rise to certain comical commentaries among our scribbling wits, whereof, however, the least said the better.

But the mention of Mr. Dallas' name, and the recent reports as to the reception of the treaty negotiated by him here, suggests a word or two on a matter that is not a little perplexing in this capital just now. An "American Citizen," writing in the *Times*, to-day, recapitulates the facts at some length. His arguments may be thus summed up: The confusion which exists in the public mind in respect to the recently concluded Central American treaties is scarcely to be wondered at, when we recollect that Lord Derby, in commenting on the Queen's speech, confounded the convention with Honduras with the United States treaty, until set right by Lord Clarendon. It was explained that the treaty with the United States had reference only to the dispute with respect to the protection of the Mosquito Territory. The clause relating to Slavery, which many suppose to be one of the objections urged by the Senate of the United States against the treaty concluded by Mr. Dallas, forms no part of that document, and is in no way before that body for consideration. It constitutes part of the convention with Honduras, and is a matter between that Republic and the British Government alone. The most that can be said against this clause is, that it was unnecessary, since Slavery does not exist in Honduras, and there is no probability of its introduction. But the right and competence of Honduras and Great Britain to make stipulations on this or any other matter is undoubted, and their action is altogether beyond the sphere of the Senate of the United States. The advocates of Slavery will find sufficient employment in preventing similar clauses from being introduced into the constitutions of all the new States which may seek admission into the Union, without extending their solicitude to the relations which may be established between foreign and independent States. Of one thing the public may rest assured, that no opposition to the adjustment of the Central American difficulties will gain any strength in the Senate or among the people of the United States by calling up the Slavery question in connection with it; if the treaty concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas should not be ratified, its failure will rest on grounds more tenable than the Slavery clause in the Convention with Honduras.

You will best appreciate how far this squares with the actual truth of the matter, *apropos* of which it may not be irrelevant to inform you that your late friend, Crampton, has been sent to a locale that has long been synonymous with a very unpronounceable place in British ears, namely, to Hanover—a mission of very inferior grade in every way to that of Washington, the salary being but £3,000 a year, but still out of all proportion to the deserts, much less to the discretion of the recipient. What we want of a Minister at all at Hanover is one of those mysteries this country has never been able to make out, and has at last seemingly given up endeavoring to do so.

City parties connected with America are a good deal surprised to-day at the failure of the large emigration agency house of Trains, at Liverpool, more especially as it was understood that they were about to extend their machinery this year to meet a large deputation of Continental foreigners.

The Defeat of the British Government in Parliament.

Important Ministerial Explanations.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, March 5.

Earl Granville then rose and said,—I think it is important to give your Lordships some information with regard to the course Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue, in consequence of a certain event of which your Lordships are, no doubt, well-informed as having occurred in another place. Her Majesty's Government having found themselves there in a minority, the usual course under such circumstances would have been to tender their resignations to Her Majesty. After calm consideration of all the circumstances of the case, they have come to the opinion that it is not their duty so to do. Considering that in the same place, on a most important question in relation to the finances of the country, they found themselves supported by a large majority, and that they received support, for which they are grateful, in your Lordships' House on the China question itself,—looking, also, at the composition of the House of Commons, by which it does not appear clear that any strong Government can be formed in its present state, and considering, further, that during the five years' existence of the present Parliament there have been three different Governments, and the nation has passed from a state of peace to a state of war and again to a state of peace, Her Majesty's Government think it will be for the advantage of the country and for the public interest that reference should be made to the country to ascertain what its wishes are as to the future. [Hear, hear.] Without going into more detailed reasons for adopting this course, all I have to add is that Her Majesty's Government will only ask the sanction of both Houses to measures of a temporary character, so as to enable the appeal to be made as soon as possible, with the view of recalling Parliament as soon as a new Parliament can be collected, and then ascertaining what the wishes of the country are as to what parties shall rule the nation. [Hear.] I cannot anticipate that in that course they will meet with any opposition; at all events, I submit the reasonableness and fairness of ascertaining what is the real feeling of the country. [Hear, hear.]

Earl Grey—I have certainly no wish to raise discussion on this occasion, but it occurs to me that there is an omission in the statement which the noble Earl has just made. The House of Commons has condemned the policy of Her Majesty's Government, not upon a legislative question, but upon the highest question of executive policy with which they have to deal. It is upon a question of peace or war. [Hear, hear.] The House of Commons has come to a resolution, which I am perfectly in order in quoting from the votes laid on your lordships' table:

"That this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the *Arrow*."

Consider, my lords, what is the serious effect of that resolution. It is this—that the country is now virtually engaged in a war which has been branded as unjust by the House of Commons. [Hear, hear.] The affairs of England are intrusted in that country to the management of a person who, by a vote of the House of Commons, is branded with having without due justification entered on these violent measures. Now, my lords, having just heard that the end of May is the earliest period when her Majesty's Government anticipate another House of Commons can be called together, I wish to know whether in the interval, in which events of tremendous importance may take place, the policy branded by the House of Commons is to be pursued, and whether the treatment of these most important questions which must arise in China is still to be committed to the hands of the man whose moral authority in that country is, I say, destroyed by the vote which has taken place. [Hear, hear.] My lords, it appears to me impossible that in the face of the vote recently given by the House of Commons, the policy which has hitherto been pursued can be persevered in, or the affairs of England in Canton be intrusted to the hands in which they are at present placed. I submit that if the two Houses are called on to give those facilities which are expected by her Majesty's Government, in order that they may make the appeal to the country which they desire—if we are to give those facilities which I need not tell your lordships either House has the power of refusing—we are entitled to satisfaction on this point from Her Majesty's Government, and I can venture to say what, in my opinion, they ought to do. I think they ought at once and forthwith to recall Sir J. Bowring. [Hear, hear.] I think they ought to send out a person of high character, in whose discretion and judgment great confidence can be placed, with very wide discretionary powers, to bring the war, if possible, to a conclusion. I think they ought to do, what I have no doubt they have done already—namely, taken all the measures within their power to protect the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects in China. [Hear, hear.] But I say this is, of all things, most essential, that the individual who has brought the country into its present critical position and involved it in hostilities should not remain intrusted with the high duties of Her Majesty's plenipotentiary. Certainly, unless Her Majesty's Government are prepared to give satisfaction on that point, I think it is the duty of this and the other House, by humble address to Her Majesty, to express the wish, I am sorry to say, they must feel, and if no other member of your lordships' House more able to undertake the task present himself, I shall be prepared to move such an address. [Hear.]

Earl Granville—I could perfectly understand the question which has been put by the noble Earl being put in another place, where the resolution has been affirmed; but I do not see the same propriety in the noble Earl's putting the question in your lordship's assembly, when, after full discussion, you have come, by a large majority, to a contrary opinion. [Cheers.] At the same time, I should be most unwilling to refuse any general information as to the course of the Government which it is in my power to give. I can only assure your lordships that even before the close of the debate we had taken into our deepest consideration the best means of determining the present unsatisfactory state of relations between China and this country. We do not consider that the House of Commons intended by that resolution to indicate that we should refrain from taking every necessary step for the defence of the lives and property of British subjects in China, or that we should patch up matters in a rash and precipitate manner, without reference to the position of things at the time. We think we act in consonance with the decision of the House of Commons, though not admitting its justice, if we take every step which, in our judgment, is best calculated to settle the question as a whole, and that we shall not incur blame by so doing either from your lordships or from the other House, even in its present state—still less, we hope, when Parliament is reelected after a dissolution. [Hear, hear.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS....Thursday, March 5.

Lord Palmerston rose, in a crowded House, and amid loud and repeated cheers, to make the eagerly expected ministerial statement. He said: Mr. Speaker, in order to regularize that which I am about to say, and to put it in the power of any honorable member who has anything to say on this subject to address the House, I intend to conclude the statement which I am about to make by a formal motion, that this House do now adjourn. The House must naturally expect that after what happened on Tuesday night I should state to the House the course which upon due reflection Her Majesty's Government mean to pursue. Under ordinary circumstances, after a vote by which the House by a majority—whatever the amount of it might be—affirmed that which many at least who voted considered to be a vote of censure upon the conduct of the Government, there could hardly be an alternative left to the Government as to the course to be pursued. The natural course would be that they should tender to their sovereign a resignation of their offices, and leave to those who had obtained that majority the task of conducting the affairs of the country. But the present case seemed to us to be of so peculiar a character that we have not thought it our duty to submit to our sovereign a resignation of our offices. [Loud cheers.] There is another course which the Government under such circumstances might constitutionally adopt, and that is the course which we have deemed it our duty to pursue. We have deemed it our duty to advise the Crown at the earliest period at which the state of the business of the House will permit us to call upon the constituencies of the country to exercise that privilege which the Constitution places in their hands. [Cheers.] I say the circumstances are peculiar, because, while on the one hand, looking to the simple result of that last debate we might say that we had lost the confidence of this House, yet, on the other hand, looking to the divisions which took place very shortly before upon questions involving very important positions of the policy of the Government, the result was of a very different character. [Hear.] And I feel myself free to say that some of those who concurred in the vote of Tuesday night made it understood that that vote was not to be considered as implying a want of confidence on their part in Her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] But it is vain to deny that that vote would render it very difficult, if not unseemly, for the Government with regard to which it was passed, to undertake the conduct of the business in the ordinary manner during the remainder of a long session. [Hear, hear.] Moreover, the state of parties which that vote indicated appears to me to show—connecting it with the various votes and fluctuating opinions of the House with regard to those majorities on former occasions—that it would be extremely difficult for any Government—whether that which now exists or that which might be formed, however efficient it might be—and I admit, not merely by way of compliment, but as merely stating the truth, that that Government which might be formed by a combination of parties (using that expression not by way of taunt) would be very efficient—to carry on the business of the country throughout a session in the state of feeling which at present happens to prevail in this House. I will not allude to the very strongly marked difference of opinion between the two Houses of Parliament upon the question which was put to issue on Tuesday night. I do not think that would be a sufficient reason, but still it is an element to show what various opinions exist in regard to the present Administration as compared with that which might be its successor. This Parliament is now in its fifth session, and, measuring its duration by what it has seen, it is a very old Parliament, for it has witnessed more important events than it has fallen to the lot of most Parliaments to see. It has seen three Administrations [a slight laugh]—the Administration which called it together, the Administration which followed, and the Administration which now sits on these benches. It has seen the transition from a state of profound peace to a great European war; and it has seen the transition from a great European war to the fortunate restoration of European peace. Therefore, as concerns the events of which it has been a spectator, this Parliament has done as much as could be expected to fall to the lot of one which had completed its full term of existence. If the state of business would have admitted of an immediate appeal to our constituents, that is the course which would have been most proper and most seemly, [cheers,] but the state of public business does not admit of the adoption of such a course. We have as yet voted nothing upon the estimates for the public service; we have arranged nothing in regard to the taxes, some of which require to be remodeled; we have not passed a Mutiny Act, and that in course will expire before it would be possible for Parliament to reassemble and provide for the maintenance and discipline of the army. The course which I humbly beg to propose to this House, therefore, is, that we should do on the present occasion that which has been done on former and similar occasions, that which was done in spirit during the Administration of Lord Derby, when it was announced that there was to be a dissolution—that the House should content itself with those provisional and temporary measures which may be necessary to provide for the public service until the earliest period at which a new Parliament can assemble. We had proposed to arrange certain taxes for three years; we shall now propose to determine them for only one year. There are some taxes with regard to which it would be very embarrassing to commence to have them settled for too short a period, but we do not think that a Parliament which is about to be dissolved could properly be called upon to fix them for a period longer than the year for which provision is to be made. [Hear, hear.] Upon the same principle, we shall propose to the House to vote sums on account of the estimates for only a portion of the year, and to pass a Mutiny act for a similar period, thus leaving the new Parliament, which may probably assemble somewhat towards the end of May, free to deal with all those great matters according to its discretion. I should hope, Sir, that this House will see that the course which we are prepared to adopt is one which is in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, [Hear, hear,] and that gentlemen will therefore place no obstructions in the way of our arriving at a time when fresh elections may take place, by interposing any unnecessary difficulties in the way of the adoption of the course by which we propose to divide for the public service. [Hear, hear.] We shall abstain from proposing anything but that which is necessary for this purpose. There are many gentlemen who entertain strong opinions upon many subjects which they would wish to bring under discussion in this House, but they will, I think, feel that steps of importance cannot probably be taken by a Parliament situated as this House of Commons will now necessarily be. I therefore hope that the same honorable forbearance which has been shown by former Parliaments under similar circumstances, will be exhibited by this one. There is this to be said, that now at least the country will have a really fair choice between two different Administrations—a choice which, without meaning to say anything offensive to any party in this House—I think I may say it could not have had, at least not to the same degree, under that combination that took place which has led to the state of things in which the Government now finds itself. As I said before, I am stating a fact without making the slightest imputation upon those who have formed that combination; but I say that so far it may be an advantage to the country—it will have the opportunity of choosing between two different efficient Administrations. That, also, is a ground which the more justifies us in throwing upon the country the responsibility of determining what Administration shall be invested with the conduct and management of the affairs of the nation. [Cheers.] The noble lord concluded by moving the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Disraeli thought the course proposed by Lord Palmerston would be most to the public advantage, and he would, he said, give every facility in his power to the progress of business. He believed that the appeal to the country would prove of great benefit to the public interests, and he trusted members would be returned with more definite opinions.

Mr. Cobden observed that the House on Tuesday had come to a solemn vote which had been entirely ignored by Lord Palmerston, and he asked him what he was going to do in consequence of that vote? The Executive Government had no right to hold office unless they were prepared to carry it out. If any danger to the British residents in China was to be apprehended from the vote, the first consideration of the Government ought to be the safety of our fellow-countrymen, and they should send a competent person by the next steamer, armed with full power to supersede all existing British authority in China, and to act according to circumstances. If Lord Palmerston did not intend to take this course, what other course would he take? A new Parliament could not assemble until the end of May, and what would be doing in China in the meanwhile?

Mr. S. Herbert inquired whether the Government were going to continue the war for the same object—namely, the entry of Sir John Bowring into Canton, and whether the conduct of affairs there was to be left in the hands of a man who, in the opinion of the House, had brought about the present dangerous state of things?

Sir G. Grey denied that the object of the war was to obtain an entry into Canton. The Government, he said, had directed its most serious attention to the existing state of things in China, and would take every precaution to protect British lives and property; but they did not intend to send out civil and military officers to act in accordance with the views of Mr. Cobden, who had no right to assume that they had any other intention than to endeavor to place our relations with China on a proper footing. To accomplish this object, they would employ the means best calculated, in their opinion, to do so; and he trusted that the House would leave the honor and the interests of the country in their hands.

Lord J. Russell considered that the House was entitled to ask for an explanation of the policy intended to be pursued during the next three months after it had determined that conduct which had been approved by the Government was worthy of its censure. Ministers should state the terms that were to be asked of China—what, in fact, was the object of the hostilities. He declared the charge against him of combination with the Conservative Party to be false and calumnious. The concurrence, he said, was on the merits of the question; and he believed that no vote would confer more honor than that of Tuesday upon the Parliament of 1852.

Mr. Roebuck protested against the statement of Lord Palmerston that his vote was the result of a combination, by which he meant conspiracy of parties.

Mr. Gladstone asked, if we were not making war to obtain the admission of Sir John Bowring into Canton, for what were we at war? Three months would elapse before Parliament could reassemble, and upon whose policy were the measures in China to be carried on during that interval? The House was bound, he said, to require an answer to this question. It was not right to vote supplies for carrying on a war which had been condemned by Parliament; yet it had been distinctly indicated that it would be carried on just as if the resolution had never been adopted. Lord Palmerston had talked of a combination; when had it before happened that a case was so strong as to compel the House to interpose in order to check the mad career of the Government in another quarter of the globe? Overruling necessity had altered usage, and the division comprised the names of Lord J. Russell, who had led the Liberal Party during more than 20 most eventful years, and Mr. Roebuck, no political enemy of Lord Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston said, it was not his intention to renew the debate upon this subject. With regard to the expression he had used of "combination," he had said nothing which, he thought, could give offence to any man. Whether it was a combination or an accident—a fortuitous combination of atoms—he had stated it as a fact, not as a reproach. The House, he admitted, had a right to ask what was intended to be the policy of the Government. *There would be no change, and could be no change in that policy*, which was to maintain in China, as elsewhere, security to the lives and property of British subjects, and the rights of the country arising out of treaty obligations, and to improve our relations with China. The intention of the Government, as he had stated on Tuesday, was, in conjunction with France and the United States, to endeavor to place those relations upon a permanent footing, and it must be a subject of serious deliberation on the part of the Government who the person should be to whom was to be committed so grave and important a function.

British Policy with Regard to the China War.

From the London Times, March 6.

The Coalition has lost no time in announcing a policy so far as regards the question on which it has formed itself. Lord Grey in the Upper House, and Messrs. Cobden, Gladstone, and others in the Lower, demanded that, without waiting for the appeal to the country, Government should immediately execute the orders of the House of Commons, by sending out a competent person to catch the Indian mail, and supersede all the British authorities on the coasts of China. It is hard to say whether the demand was oddest in the mouth of Lord Grey, who called on a large majority of the House of Lords to render instant submission to a small minority of the Commons, or in the mouth of Mr. Cobden, denouncing Government as murderers if they gave one more hour's law than they could possibly avoid to his old friend the President of the Peace Society. We are thankful for the suggestion, as it will help the country to understand the position of Government on the receipt of the late news. It is scarcely possible to form even a conjecture as to the state of affairs at this moment in the East, still less what will be the state of affairs six weeks hence, when the mail now going out will arrive at Hong Kong. Ministers are then enjoined and adjured to send out at once a man to supersede all the authorities on the spot, to deprive us instantly of their better information and dearly-bought experience, and to undertake the lead in affairs to which he may be perfectly new, but which yet may require immediate action. We are aware that we owe an apology to the Parliamentary opposition for taking a business-like view of the question, but we cannot otherwise satisfy our own instincts of patriotism, justice, and truth. It is a matter of business, and we have to consider probabilities, as well as time, space and other circumstances, quite as much as if we were consigning a miscellaneous cargo to an agent at Melbourne. As a matter of business it compels us to admit another important consideration. We will honestly say that, considering the four persons at the head of our affairs at Canton do at all events know something about them, and one of them, at least, has everybody's good word, we should find some difficulty in the choice of a man undoubtedly qualified to relieve them of their duties. Where in the world is this perfectly competent, universally qualified, and absolutely trustworthy man to be found? Mr. Cobden coöperated with Sir John Bowring for many years, and not only whole classes of merchants, but distinguished politicians, and, more than all, the Peacemakers of England, put the utmost confidence in this gentleman, of whom we all know as much as it is possible to know of anybody. He was not a mere talker, for he was but an indifferent one; nor was he an aristocrat; but a man after Mr. Cobden's own heart. Yet even this man, after being Consul some years, and after devoting himself to the study of Chinese affairs, is declared to be unfit for the conduct of our cause. The same is said of Admiral Sir M. Seymour, though he is so able and excellent a man that his friends try hard to insulate him from Sir John Bowring. Consul Parkes, too, notwithstanding great ability and zeal, is also consigned to the same category of unfitness. Yet Mr. Cobden and his colleagues would have us to believe that in spite of all these lamentable failures we shall have no difficulty in finding a man so competent as to do single-handed, and at a moment's warning, what all these able and zealous men cannot do after many years' experience. In hot haste we are to find in the streets of London a man to represent the British empire, and to wield its destinies in the whole of the opposite hemisphere at a crisis of excessive difficulty. Because Government has not done this, a dozen leading leading politicians have agreed to charge it with violence to the Constitution, and we know not what; and the foremost in this advice is a man who wants to send out anybody, any unknown person, to supersede a man in whom for many years he himself felt the greatest confidence.

But Government is also, in obedience to the vote of Tuesday, and without waiting for the decision of the public, to send out a ready-made policy, and the "competent man" is to wield the "immense force" collected at Hong Kong to carry out this policy. We are to order the undoing of everything that has been done back to the point where Mr. Cobden says the affair of the *Arrow* was satisfied. This proposal appears to have the concurrence of all the other chiefs in the Coalition, and is to go to the country as the policy of the new Administration. The precise meaning of it, even with regard to the events already known in this country, we can hardly imagine. But by the time any orders could possibly arrive out at Hong Kong there will be added a whole quarter of a year to the story, all of it, on Mr. Cobden's proposal, to be retraced, retracted, undone, and made amends for. Happily Mr. Cobden and his friends have no objection to our taking the most vigorous measures to defend our new position. We have heard of an armed neutrality and an armed peace, but this is to be an armed repentance, an armed retractation. We are to confess to Commissioner Yeh and his Celestial Majesty that with regard to the events of the eight months ending June next England is heartily sorry, and begs their pardon; but if they presume on this confession, then, of course, we must protect ourselves. This is the policy to be sent out with the perfectly competent man, and we certainly think that nobody will be so competent to carry out the policy as the propounder of it or one of his right hon. colleagues in the proposed new Administration. Here, then, we are glad to say, the British public may know what they have to choose from. *On the one side they have an existing Government which has just brought England out of a terrible war, and danger of other wars* hardly less formidable, into peace and security, but which, hearing that Her Majesty's servants on the other side of this planet are in difficulties with a barbaric and intractable race, refuses at once to discredit and abandon them, but waits for the result of prudent advice and ample reinforcements. On the other side they have a sudden gathering of those who only two years ago were busily employed in damaging our credit and tying our hands in the war with Russia, and now reiterate the same game on a wilder, if not a larger, scale, by proposing a wild-goose chase after a perfectly competent man, to be found to day and sent out to-morrow, with orders to eat humble pie to Commissioner Yeh, his assassins, and his poisoners. We understand the advice. It is not the first instance we have heard of it. Long ago scheming politicians found it their game to oppose everything that was practical, and to make magnificent displays of stump eloquence in behalf of what was utterly unpractical and could never be brought to any actual test. It is a policy which has sometimes had a partial and temporary success, though, of course, it defeats itself in the end. Can the British public be duped by such a policy? Of course, they are not free from credulity. The commercial history of the last ten years tells sad tales on this point, but the general election will tell a much sadder tale, with still more deplorable results, if in fickle distrust of an Administration known to be worthy of its confidence it brings into power an *omnium gatherum* Administration, of whose joint policy nothing can be known, except a wild proposal for a "competent man," and a humble but strongly-armed apology to Commissioner Yeh.

Additional and Important from China.

CHINESE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE FIVE PORTS.

From the Moniteur de la Flotte.

The following is the tenor of the instructions alleged to have been given by the Chinese Government at Pekin to the Governors of the five ports:

1. Until further orders, all the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire are prohibited from trading with the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

2. The opium markets, which have been open for the trade of the two nations, are provisionally closed. (These markets were subjected to some very severe regulations, and only a very limited quantity of opium could be legally sold in them.)

3. Around the five ports which are open to Europeans a cordon of troops is placed, for the purpose of preventing strangers from penetrating into the interior of the Empire. The canals and roads are closed against their goods, which will be confiscated in case of a contravention of this decree.

4. Smuggling, [illegible] further orders, will be punished with death.

5. The Imperial [illegible] and treasurers [illegible] the English whenever they meet them [illegible] with them are suspended.

6. Any [illegible] to any violation of the above decrees will be death for the Chinese, and [illegible] for the foreigners until the restoration of peace.

7. The provisions of these decrees are not applicable to the markets which are open for goods conveyed by land transport across the frontiers of Siberia.

LATEST POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT CANTON—[illegible]

ALARM AMONG BRITISH RESIDENTS.

Correspondence of the Paris Moniteur.

HONG KONG, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The English Admiral, Sir M. Seymour, thought it advisable on the 13th inst. to abandon the position he had taken up in the garden of the old factories. After blowing up the Dutch Folly Fort, which had hitherto been the centre of his operations against the town, he resolved to occupy only at Canton the fort known to strangers as the Bird's-nest Fort. Before leaving the intrenchments he had dug the Admiral set fire to the outskirts which extend to the west and to the southeast of the factories. This measure, by isolating the walled town, renders it more accessible to the shells from a squadron.

The fleet of the rebels has joined that of the Imperialists, to make common cause against the English. 500 war-junks have assembled in the river. The Chinese seem determined to stop every hole by sinking junks at the different bars of the Canton River.

On the evening before the outskirts of Canton were set fire to—an operation which cost the English three killed and some wounded—a numerous flotilla of war-junks attacked the trading steamer [illegible], which was going down the river, but was [illegible]. The Chinese sent some 30 heavy shots into her hull.

On the 13th the foreigners gave up the anchorage at Whampoa. The steamers which, protected by the ships of war, were towing away the floating habitations of the English and Americans were not yet out of sight when the Chinese commenced pillaging everything left in the docks and in the different houses situated on the water's edge, making no distinction of property of this or of that nation.

Hong Kong is under a real panic, which increases daily. The foreign residents of that Colony have formed a sort of militia, and their patrols shoot every Chinese who shows himself in the streets or on the roofs after 8 at night.

When the mails left the whole European Colony of Hong Kong appears to have been poisoned, and the family of Sir John Bowring especially were suffering excruciating agony. All the Chinese bakers had fled. They are suspected of having poisoned the whole community. Happily no death had as yet ensued.

SINGAPORE, Thursday, Jan. [illegible].

Great alarm prevails at the European colony of Singapore, in consequence of the news from Canton and the excitement of the native population. Of the 10,000 inhabitants of Singapore there are not [illegible] Europeans capable of bearing arms, and not more than 800 sepoys. All the other inhabitants are naturally their enemies, and the Chinese, who constitute eight-tenths of the population, threaten the Europeans with fire and pillage. They have posted up a placard in the Chinese language in different parts of the town, offering 300 piastres for the head of the Governor, or of the Resident, the Judge, or head of the Police. This threat has not happily, as yet, been attended with any results. The Europeans have armed themselves, and keep vigilant watch by night to protect their property.

On the 2d of January the shops were closed in every part of the town; the boatmen, coolies, and artisans refused to serve Europeans. The public markets were not supplied with provisions, and all business was at a standstill. But there [illegible] ances. The provisions destined for the foreign residents were intercepted, and threats were employed to prevent the storekeepers from supplying food. The head of the police having induced one of these to open his, the Chinese attacked the house in a body, and in the struggle which ensued some of the police were seriously wounded.

The energy displayed on this occasion by the Governor finally restored order in the town.

WHOLESALE POISONING OF BRITISH RESIDENTS.

Extract from a private letter.

HONG KONG, Thursday, Jan. [illegible], 1857.

I am hardly able to hold my pen to write you a few lines, being under the influence of a strong emetic taken to destroy the effects of poisoned bread at this morning's breakfast. Mr. ——, Mr. ——, and myself were seized with violent fits of vomiting immediately after leaving the table, and I have just been informed that the whole town is more or less affected in the same way, by bread which has been baked by a Chinese shopman. We are so surrounded by these scoundrels that it is hardly possible to guard against their designs, and the sanguinary blood-money edicts issued by the Canton Government has set on foot a system of assassination and kidnapping by no means pleasant. How this state of things will end it is impossible to say; but, notwithstanding the injury to our interests, I cannot regret that the Canton people are at last about to meet their deserts. Trifling as was the original matter in dispute, the time must have come sooner or later when the humiliation of foreigners could be no longer endured. At the other ports it is altogether different, and it will be a serious matter if they become closed against our trade, but I don't think they will. The exports of tea will be from [illegible] to 30,000,000 lbs. deficient.

Another letter says: "The baker from whom the poisoned bread was purchased is in custody, but it is feared legal difficulties will prevent a conviction. I mean to make my cook, a [illegible], taste everything in my presence before I partake of it."

Peace Between England and Persia.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 5.

The Earl of Malmesbury asked if it was true that a treaty of peace had been concluded with Persia, and, if it had, whether the Persian Ambassador who signed the treaty at Paris had full power from his Government to do so. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Clarendon, in reply, stated that a treaty of peace had just been signed by Lord Cowley and Ferouk Khan, at Paris. He could assure the noble Earl that negotiations would not have been undertaken if Her Majesty's Government had not been perfectly satisfied that Ferouk Khan had ample power to undertake them. [Hear, hear.]

Important Proceedings in regard to the American Missions in Persia.

From the London News.

For twenty years past the missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions have been quietly and successfully engaged in missionary labors among the Nestorians in Persia. The seat of their missions is the province of Oroomiah, where the Nestorians chiefly reside.

During this period the entire Bible has been translated, and published by them, as well as many other good and useful books. The language of these publications is that which is commonly spoken by the Nestorians of the present day—a language which had never been written before the missionaries went to those parts.

Schools and seminaries of learning have been established in every part of the provinces, in which many hundreds of Nestorian children and youth of both sexes have been educated. By these means, and through the preaching of the Gospel, light, truth, general intelligence, and moral and religious improvements have been rapidly spreading over the Nestorian community, and the missionaries have enjoyed the favor and the gratitude of nearly all the leading ecclesiastics, and of thousands of their people. One fact is sufficient to show the extent to which this is true—namely, that all the schools in Oroomiah have been thrown open to the missionaries; and all the Nestorian bishops, with only two exceptions, have been their firm and constant friends. The exceptions referred to are individuals of bad character, being given to open and shameless drunkenness and debauchery.

It should further be stated in this place, that from time to time the Persian Government had expressed the most decided approbation of the labors of the missionaries.

The former king, Mohammed Shah, without the least solicitation, issued a high firman, strongly commending them and their work, and ordering all his officers to give them every facility and protection they might need, and other less formal expressions of approbation have been repeatedly made by other Persian functionaries, among whom is included the present king himself.

There can be no doubt that the favor with which the missionaries were regarded by these high dignitaries was in great measure owing to the kind representations and powerful influence of the British Ambassadors who have resided near the Court of Persia. Sir John Campbell, Sir Justin Sheil, Colonel [illegible], and latterly Mr. Murray, have all manifested the kindest feelings towards the men who have been laboring with so much perseverance and self-denial for the intellectual and spiritual improvement of that distant and degraded people, and have always shown the greatest readiness to afford them all necessary countenance and protection. Thus, for a score of years, the missionaries have been permitted quietly to prosecute their various, peaceful, and beneficent labors, having "none to molest or make them afraid."

The present Sadrazam (Prime Minister of the King), for some reasons or other, is their enemy. Most likely, it is because of his general hostility to English influence in the country, the missionaries being considered as Englishmen, from their speaking and teaching the English language, and being under English protection.

It is supposed, also, that Aziz Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Persian forces on the frontiers of Kurdistan, has had much to do with exciting the enmity of the Prime Minister against the missionaries. Being the military Governor of Oroomiah, he became well acquainted with the character and labors of these men. He saw that they were likely to be a powerful check upon his rapacity, as they were witnesses to all he did in Oroomiah, and could easily report every case of tyranny and oppression.

Two years ago, while this individual was at court, a firman was issued, which was intended to defeat all the operations of the missionaries. It prohibited them from teaching females, and, virtually, from having schools of any kind. They were forbidden to teach the English language to any one, to employ or authorize any native Nestorian to preach, or to send preachers to any other place; and the people were ordered not to attend the preaching of the missionaries. A censor was to be placed over their press to see that nothing should be printed against the previous religious notions of the Nestorian people; and, to crown all, the two dissolute and degraded bishops already referred to were constituted general directors of everything pertaining to the American mission. Aziz Ali Khan, who [illegible]

[illegible] ... and the [illegible] of his wicked [illegible] ... broken out with England he [illegible] ... the Emma half. Parents are [illegible] ... their children to the schools. Native [illegible] ... been imprisoned, or beaten, even those [illegible] ... not actually engaged in teaching; native [illegible] ... government without even the pretence of a fault. In [illegible] ... individual among the people who is known [illegible] ... become enlightened in his religious views, [illegible] ... under the training of the mission [illegible] ... now a marked man, and liable to suffer [illegible] ... of abuse and violence which a vile, ca[illegible] and malevolent Government [illegible].

[illegible] schools that were doing incalculable [illegible] ... Nestorian race have thus been broken up; [illegible] ... are forbidden to read the books that have [illegible] ... mission press; and enlightened and [illegible] ... are ordered, on pain of [illegible] ... not to enter their [illegible] ... not even to preach to individuals [illegible] own houses.

[illegible] excellent bishops YOHANNAN and ELIAS, who [illegible] ... seeking to raise and improve their peo[illegible] ... deprived of their dioceses, over which [illegible] ... placed the two miserable men mentioned [illegible] ... sole care is to have the means of gratify[illegible] ... their own carnal passions. To these [illegible] everything is subjected, and all who do not [illegible] in all things are to be punished.

[illegible] ... to believe that the Persian Govern[illegible] ... and alone, has elaborated this clever [illegible] ... annihilation of the American mission [illegible]. In all probability both St. Petersburg [illegible] ... have had to do with it, and now, in [illegible] ... of the British Legation from Persia, and [illegible] ... of war are excited, they find it [illegible] ... matter to persuade the Persians to make [illegible] ... of it. And AZEEM ALI KHAN openly de[illegible] ... he has private orders, independent of the [illegible] ... in the firman, directing him to do every[illegible] ... his power to excite the people against the [illegible] ... and he is going about his work with [illegible] ... energy.

[illegible] ... juncture a circumstance has occurred [illegible] ... possibly have a favorable bearing upon [illegible] ... of the mission, and at any rate must be [illegible] ... providential. AZEEM KHAN, the comman[illegible] ... of Oroomiah, already alluded to as the [illegible] ... of the missionaries, and who was proba[illegible] ... of the firman against them, has been [illegible] by a Koordish chief near the Oroomiah [illegible].

[illegible] written by a French correspondent in Per[illegible] ... Presse d' Orient, a paper in that language, [illegible] Constantinople, in alluding to this event [illegible] ... that it is suspected that the American mis[illegible] ... in Oroomiah, who are always trouble[illegible] ... had something to do with the death of this [illegible]. This vile insinuation, accompanied as it is by [illegible] remarks of a disparaging nature, is sufficient to [illegible] ... Jesuitical origin, and it also confirms the [illegible] ... that the Jesuits have had more or less to [illegible] ... the present onset against the American mis[illegible].

Important from Naples—A Second Edition of the Austrian Concordat.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The following information has just been brought [illegible] ... a credible source, and is so important [illegible] ... at the risk of being in error, I send it to you. [illegible] ... the last month," says my informant, "the [illegible] ... the Hereditary Prince have presided at [illegible] ... ecclesiastical conferences, at which were [illegible] ... of Naples and Capua, Car[illegible] ... the Archbishop of Sor[illegible] ... and the Bishop of Isernia, [illegible] ... SALADINO. These, together with the Pre[illegible] ... CAVALIERE TROJA, had been [illegible] engaged in drawing up a Concordat with the Court of [illegible] ... similar to that which was concluded last year [illegible] ... the Austrian Government and the Holy [illegible]. Should this be true, it indicates also a politi[illegible] ... and union between the three Gov[illegible] ... in Italy the most interested in checking [illegible] ... and maintaining things exactly as they [illegible] ... King is so tenacious of power, and [illegible] ... of the two border States so strong, that [illegible] ... political motive could pos[illegible] ... His Majesty to accede to a second edi[illegible] ... Austrian Concordat. My information, [illegible] ... is of evil augury for the liberties of [illegible].

[illegible] for Public Services.

[illegible] of the London Times.

[illegible] Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1857.

[illegible] ... of Inquiry in the charges of [illegible] ... the report in [illegible] ... has been deferred for a [illegible] ... the [illegible] ... Representatives against [illegible] ... notes and in[illegible] ... deferred for [illegible] ... the [illegible] ... having been [illegible] ... to be absolved of the [illegible] ... of the House.

[illegible] of Society in New-York.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1857.

The [illegible] revelations of the state of things [illegible] ... police are startling; but [illegible] ... Incidents are oc[illegible] ... to belong to another age. This [illegible] ... the shores of the noto[illegible] ... and now and then we get [illegible] ... too much resembling [illegible] ... Wild. The commu[illegible] ... that the mechan[illegible] ... unimproved. Allowing [illegible] ... and such modern [illegible] ... New-York seems to be in [illegible] ... the English metropo[illegible] ... later, extending and in[illegible] ... daily, badly regulated, with an inefficient [illegible] ... Instead of [illegible] ... the prevalence of crime in New-York, [illegible] ... of committing it and [illegible] ... on this enormous [illegible] ... There is the [illegible] ... California for the [illegible] ... Nicaragua to expend the dissipated [illegible] ... With a wide level of wealth and [illegible] ... for the enterprising, the [illegible] ... the desperate, society bears up [illegible] ... the more application of which is [illegible] ... stand aghast.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, March 6, 1857.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have [illegible] ... partly in consequence of [illegible] ... of political matters. MONEY is in [illegible]. Consols leave off 93¼@93⅜ for [illegible] ... 93⅜@94 for the account. BAR SILVER, [illegible]. MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5s. 1d.—nominal. [illegible] 76s. 4½d. DOUBLOONS: Spanish, [illegible]; South American, 75s. 6d.

[illegible]—Steady. 466 bags at auction chiefly [illegible] ... grains rather dearer, but partly is [illegible]. Honduras Silver, 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. for [illegible] ... 3s. 3d.@4s. middling to good; and 3s. 7d. [illegible] ... ordinary; mostly chiefly taken in from 3s. 3d. [illegible] ... Silver, from 3s. 11d.@4s.; Black, [illegible].

In COCOA nothing to report.

[illegible]—There are no public sales of Plantation [illegible] ... and privately some parcels have [illegible] ... at high prices. About 3,000 bags Native [illegible] ... during the week at 59s.@60s. [illegible]. 1,270 bags Costa Rica at auction to[illegible] ... from 65s.@60s. for fine ordinary. [illegible] ... cargo of 3,840 bags St. Domingo (Port au Prince) has been disposed of at 55s. for a near [illegible] ... average.

[illegible] good demand. We quote Tough Cake [illegible] ... Sheathing 32d. Yellow Metal Sheath[illegible].

[illegible]—Sales for the week 2,800 bales, at steady [illegible] ... Liverpool the market is quiet; sales for [illegible] ... bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 7⅛d.

[illegible] is no improvement to notice in the [illegible]. The supplies of English WHEAT [illegible] ... and the condition mostly bad. [illegible] ... quotation was 55s. 5d. on 103,805 [illegible] ... in foreign WHEAT and [illegible] ... limited; our quotations are: White [illegible] ... 68s.@69s.; Red, 60s.@64s. ℔ qr. [illegible].

[illegible]—Russian is steady at £36; 125 bales Sunn, at [illegible] ... @£38 15s. for good mid. [illegible] ... and privately, about 2,000 [illegible] ... at 20s. advance, from [illegible] ... 700 bales, at auction, of fair [illegible] ... at £33, and £31 refused.

[illegible] ... Rails, £9; Bars, £7 15s.@£8, f. o. b. in Wales; Scotch Pigs, 75s.@76s. 6d. for mixed Nos.

[illegible] ... at about previous [illegible] ... in bbls. £11 9s. 6d., Boston, in [illegible].

[illegible]—There has been a fair demand for con[illegible] ... the market is dull, and prices are fully [illegible] ... without arrivals into Lon[illegible].

[illegible]—There is a good inquiry, but little of[illegible] ... has been sold at £106; in other Fish [illegible] ... dull of sale, and prices slight[illegible] ... Cocoa offered at 51s., and good [illegible] ... early in the week [illegible] ... have since come [illegible] ... given way fully [illegible] ... Gallipoli £61@ [illegible] ... Cocoa [illegible] ... about 3,000 casks [illegible] ... Madras, [illegible] 10s. 16s.@18s. 6d.; Rangoon, 1s. 6d. each. At pub[illegible]

[illegible] ... 2,000 bags and 1,000 pockets [illegible] ... for low [illegible] ... with [illegible] ... ported [illegible].

SALTPETRE [illegible] ... 46s.; [illegible] ... and [illegible] ... for arrival. [illegible] ... bags Madras sold at 40s. 6d. [illegible] ... and 1,300 bags Bengal at auc[illegible] tion to-day were nearly all bought in. Nitrate of Soda: sales at 19s. 6d., ex ship, at 20s.@20s. 3d. on spot.

SPELTER firm at £31. 5s.@£31. 10s. The stock here is about 1,150 tons.

In [illegible] nothing to report.

SPICES—Pimento—about 800 bags sold at 4⅛d.@ 4⅜d., as in quality. Pepper—[illegible] bags sold at 4¼d. for good clean Singapore, and 4⅛d. for common Pe[illegible] nang; 267 bags Penang White sold on easier terms, 9⅜d.@9½d. for middling to good. Cassia Lignea dearer, and upwards of 1,000 chests have changed hands at 115s.@120s. Cassia Vera—34 cases and 175 bags realised [illegible]@[illegible]. Mace—[illegible] cases sold steadily at 1s. 3d.@1s. 11d. for damaged and worm eaten. Nutmegs—165 cases Penang sold, in some instances, 1d. dearer; middling to good bold, 2s. 6d.@2s. 8d.; middling and fair, 2s. 7[illegible] 2d.; ordinary and shriv[illegible] elled 1s. 3d.@1s. 10; [illegible] cases limed were taken in at 1s. 3d.

SUGAR—Has been quiet during the week, but to-day there is more disposition to buy, and the market closes firmly. Of West India the sales during the week are only 850 hhds., and of 25,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered at auction, two-thirds sold at about previous rates. There have been no public sales of Foreign. Privately, 1,500 boxes Havana on the spot sold at 50s. for No. 9; and afloat a cargo of 900 boxes (No. 11) at 37s. 3d., for Plymouth.

TEA—There is more demand, and common Con[illegible] gous have advanced to 1s. 1⅛d.@1s. 1¼d. ℔ lb.; sel[illegible] lers to-day at the former price. The original propo[illegible] sition of the Government for the reduction of the duty was as follows: From the present rate of 1s. 9d. ℔ lb. to 1s. 7d. ℔ lb. in April, 1857—1s. 5d. ℔ lb. in April, 1858—1s. 3d. ℔ lb. in April, 1859—and 1s. ℔ lb. in 1860. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer an[illegible] nounced last night that the proposal would be altered to 1s. 5d. ℔ lb. for one year, to take effect in April next.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. has given way to 63s. for this month, 53s. for April to June, and 54s. 6d. for end of year.

TURPENTINE—Rough quiet at 10s. 6d. Spirits dull at 42s. 6d. for American in casks.

TIN—English in demand at late quotations. Com[illegible] mon Blocks 146s.; Bars 147s.; Refined 151s. Foreign is 1s. higher. Straits 150s.; Banca 152s.

In WHALEBONE nothing to report.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

The Liverpool Cotton Market had been steady, but devoid of animation, the demand being but moderate,—spinners having limited their purchases to present wants, and speculators having done little. Exporters, however, have taken a fair quantity. No alteration is made in quotations, excepting fair Up[illegible] lands raised ⅛d. ℔ lb. Sales of the week, to the evening of Thursday, the 5th, were 51,270 bales, in[illegible] cluding 4,628 on speculation and 5,070 for export. Sales on Friday, the 6th, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing with firmness. New Orleans fair, 8⅛d., middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; fair Mobiles, 8d., middling Mobiles, 7⅞d.; fair Uplands, 7⅞d., middling Uplands, 7 9-16d. Stock at Liverpool, 341,000 bales, including 239,750 bales American.

Manchester markets had, from various temporary causes, been quiet throughout the week, but on Friday there was a better demand.

The market for BREADSTUFFS had been dull and de[illegible] clining. Wheat was 2d.@3d. ℔ bushel lower. Flour unsalable, and Corn 3d.@6d. ℔ bushel less. Quota[illegible] tions were called White Wheat, 8s. 9d.@9d. 6d.; Red Wheat, 7s. 2d.@8s. 6d.; Western Canal Flour nomi[illegible] nally 27s.@30s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30s.@ 31s.; Ohio, 31s.@32s.; Canadian, 30s. 6d.@32s. ℔ bbl.; Mixed Corn, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, 33s.@35s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s. ℔ 480 lbs. The weather was very favorable for agricultural purposes, and the stock of Wheat and Flour at Liverpool was equal to three months' demand.

PROVISIONS generally were quiet, without change. Lard active, with sales at 71s. ℔ cwt., to arrive, and 71s.@72s. on the spot. Tallow dull and irregular; price of Butchers' Association about 60s.

ASHES sold in retail at 42s.@43s. 6d. for Pot, and 45s. for Pearl. Of BARK, the sales were 3,000 bbls. at 4s. 8d.@4s. 9d. for common. LINSEED OIL was in limited request, at 42s.@43s. Small sales of Ameri[illegible] can SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE were made at 43s. New CLOVER SEED was active at 60s. on the spot and to ar[illegible] rive. The SUGAR market had been quiet and rather lower. COFFEE buoyant, but want of supplies checked business. The market for TEA became excited, and common Congou advanced to 1s. 1¼d.@1s. 1½d. on re[illegible] ceipt of letters from China, but the general Trade had bought only sparingly in consequence of the duty question being still in abeyance.

The Money market presents no new feature, the demand continuing good and the supply adequate. Bullion in the Bank of England (Feb. 26) £10,404,000; reserve of notes, £6,[illegible]; rate of discount 6 ℔ cent. Consols, after having fluctuated slightly, closed (Fri[illegible] day, 6) at 93⅛@93¼ for Money, and 93⅝@94 for ac[illegible] count. Exchange, London on Paris, 3 mos., 25.62½@ 25.67½; on Amsterdam, 11.18¾@11.18¾; on Ham[illegible] burg, 13.8@13.8¾.

The London Times reports the following business done in American Securities, Friday, March 6: Illi[illegible] nois 7 ℔ cent., 1875, 91; Michigan Central, 1869, ster[illegible] ling, 104. Closing prices were called: Illinois 6 ℔ cent., 1875, 87@89; do. 7 ℔ cent., 1875, 90@92; do. Freeland, 1860, 108@110; do. $100 shares, $30 paid, 30@32 p. m.; Michigan Central, 8 ℔ cent. con., 1860, 92@95; do., 1869, 91@93; [illegible] do., 1869, sterling, 103@105; do. $100 shares, 85@88; New York Central 6 ℔ cent., sinking fund, 1883, 80@87; do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864, 93@95; do. $100 shares, 82@84; N. Y. and Erie 3d mort., 7 ℔ cent., 1883, 85@87; do. Sinking Fund, 1875, 83@85; do. Bonds, 1862, 80@82; do., 1871, 79@ 81; Pennsylvania Central, 1st mort. 6 ℔ cent., 89@91; do. 2d mort. sterling 6 ℔ cent., 94@96.

In American FREIGHTS there is no material change to notice. Rates are called from Liverpool to New-York—bars, rails and metals, 17s. 6d.; hardware, 17s. 6d.; dry goods, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; chemicals, 20s.; crates, &c., 8s.; passengers £3 10s.

The weekly report of the Havre market is from Feb. 25 to March 3, inclusive. COTTON was reported quiet; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 110f. The week's sales included 1,200 to 1,500 bales, to arrive, on the basis of 106½f.@107f. for middling Orleans and Mobile, and 107½f. for strict middling. Imports 3,385; stock in port 78,000 bales; at sea, 65,500. Manufacturing prospects were still precarious. Breadstuffs dull and lower. Provisions generally firm. LARD firm, with sales on the spot and to arrive at 97f. 50c.@[illegible] kil., duty paid. SUGAR dearer. COFFEE and RICE firm. OILS generally quiet but steady.

The Washington Epidemic—Report of the Committee of the Board of Health.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Health to coöperate with the Mayor in ascertaining, as far as practicable, the nature and cause of the en[illegible] demic disease which has recently prevailed among the guests and employés of the National Hotel, beg leave to submit a brief report, condensed from the testimo[illegible] ny of persons examined by the Committee.

From the testimony of Drs. J. C. HALL and CORNE[illegible] LIUS BOYLE, we learn that the disease made its ap[illegible] pearance about the latter part of the month of Jan[illegible] uary, and continued during the severe weather; that it ceased for about two weeks during mild weather in February, owing, as they suppose, to the house being then better ventilated; and that it increased again and became very rife during the cold weather that re[illegible] turned on or about the 1st of March.

This disease, according to Dr. BOYLE, was different from any usual form of diarrhœa. Both of these physicians assure us that the attack came on sud[illegible] denly, generally early in the morning; that the operations were frequent and thin, light colored, and frothy, or yesty. According to Dr. HALL, vomiting occurred when diarrhœa was checked, and *vice versa*. The thirst was usually great, and the patients often desired acid drinks. Both of these physicians further testify that the disease was never cured at once, but continued to return at short intervals for a consider[illegible] able length of time. A removal from the hotel did not seem to contribute to the recovery of the patients, as the disease with the latter continued as violent and for as long a time as among those who continued in the building. There was no evidence, in the opin[illegible] ion of these gentlemen, of anything like mineral poison having been taken into the stomach; there was no evidence of inflammation of the intestines. Both concur in regarding the disease as one of "blood poison," produced by the inhalation of a poisonous miasma, generated by animal and vegeta[illegible] ble decomposition, which entered the hotel through the sewer connecting with the Sixth-street sewer.

As a further corroboration of this fact, we are as[illegible] sured that a peculiar and offensive odor pervaded the premises, and which was more decided in the halls than in the water-closets. This odor caused one of the physicians to become nauseated. The construc[illegible] tion of the stench-trap at the corner of Sixth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, by preventing the gases from escaping into the street, is considered the princi[illegible] pal cause of the noxious gases passing into the cellar of the hotel. The boiler in the cellar, according to Dr. HALL, aided in distributing the fœtid gases through the building. In room (second story) No. 29, in which the Committee examined the witnesses, a register was found, which was said to communicate with the cellar, and from this an offensive odor could be distinguished entering the room. Two of your Committee have frequently recognized the offensive odor spoken of by Drs. HALL and BOYLE, in different parts of the building. The same fact is certified to by Mr. J. D. FAIRBANKS, THOMAS MCDOWELL, ALFRED F. GOSS, CHARLES WATSON, &c.

Mr. J. T. FERRY, sewer builder, testifies that "he examined the sewer of the hotel and found an open[illegible] ing in the southwest corner connecting with the sewer leading in the street, through which there was con[illegible] tinually passing a current of fœtid gas, which nearly extinguished a candle held over the opening." Pre[illegible] vious to the trap being placed at the corner of the street the current of air, he states, passed from the cellar into the sewer. [illegible] ... very damp. [illegible] ... who [illegible] ... that there is a door opening into the hotel from the shop, which is frequently open, that he has noticed a disagreeable odor in the shop, similar to that which came from the sewer [illegible] ... [illegible] ... sought in vain for evidence of the water or food having been poisoned by arsenic or any other mineral substance. Drs. HALL and BOYLE both state that they drank the water—Dr. HALL says "freely, without being affected by it." Capt. A. L. FOYER states that he has taken his meals at the hotel regularly during the whole Winter, and drank freely of the water; and, although his stomach is easily de[illegible] ranged by [illegible] diet, he has had no symptoms of diarrhœa. Mr. FOYER had a room and sleeps out of the building. Mr. THOMAS MCDOWELL states that he ate and drank at the hotel without being made sick; he occupied a room in the house, but slept with a window open. JOSEPH GAUTIER, chief cook, and ALF. F. GOSS, steward, both testify that the water used when the disease appeared for the second time was not the same as that used when the disease was prevalent in January, and early in February. The latter assures us that the water-tank is built of brick, and lined with slate, completely closed, so that a rat could not possibly have entered the tank. The steward further states that, when the disease first appeared, at the suggestion of some of the boarders, a fresh supply of cooking utensils, of tea, sugar, cof[illegible] fee, flour, and milk, was obtained. He asserts that the copper vessels were well lined and perfectly clean, and in better order than he had ever seen them before. He had been steward of the Revere House, Boston, for five and a half years.

One of the greatest sufferers seems to have been the chief cook, (J. G. GAUTIER;) he was one of the first attacked by diarrhœa; he continued to have it, more or less, for six or seven weeks, sometimes twenty operations per day, although not subject to diarrhœa. He sleeps in the house, has avoided water as much as possible, and prepared his own food. He asserts that the food was always of good quality; that he kept the keys of the meat box. None but the cooks are present when the food is being prepared. All the cooks (five in number) have been sick, and, according to the statement of Mr. GOSS, there was much sickness among the servants, so much so that at one time the regular duties of the house were interrupted. Others who did not eat or drink water in the hotel, but frequented the building or occupied rooms connected with it, according to Drs. HALL and BOYLE and to the evidence of CHAS. WATSON, barber, and C. H. PHELPS, operator in HOUSE's telegraph office, were sometimes affected with this peculiar form of diarrhœa. Mr. AMOS DAVIS also de[illegible] clares that during several former visits to the hotel this Winter he was attacked with diarrhœa. During one of these visits he neither ate nor drank at the hotel, and yet was more sick than when he had done so. During this present visit he has partaken freely of both food and water, and has not been attacked by diarrhœa. He states that during his present visit he has the window of his room constantly open, and keeps up a coal fire.

With the papers appended to the report, will be found the statement of Mr. RANDOLPH COYLE, Civil Engineer, concerning the street sewers, together with a diagram of the same.

The Committee have to regret that time has not been allowed them to procure the testimony of sev[illegible] eral other physicians who have attended cases in the hotel, and likewise to have consulted competent architects as to the best means of arranging the sew[illegible] ers proceeding from the hotel, in order to remove the offending cause of disease, if it be, as your Commit[illegible] tee believe, the noxious miasma, and to prevent a similar recurrence for the future.

Your Committee would especially call attention to the fact that such sewers as have had the stench-traps fixed at the openings have no means of ventila[illegible] tion, and that, unless the proper authorities at once proceed to remedy this serious omission by flues com[illegible] municating with proper chimneys, or by some other means, we may reasonably anticipate a return of the epidemic, and should this take place in the Summer season the consequences may be vastly more serious than we have already witnessed.

Your Committee feel called upon to state that they have heard no complaint made by any witness against the proprietors of the house, who have manifested a disposition to adopt any course which might be thought most proper and advisable under the circum[illegible] stances.

With this report the Committee desire to lay before the Board the accompanying papers containing the evidence in full, given under oath, touching the causes, &c., of the disease at the "National Hotel."

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

W. E. JOHNSTON, M. P.,
C. F. COLTMAN,
CHAS. F. FORCE, M. D., } Committee.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The "Grand Inquisition" on Coroner Connery.

Investigation into the Charges Preferred Against Him to the Governor—A Wink Defined.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN A. MAIN.

Before Hon. Chas. P. Daly.

TUESDAY, March 24.

To-day, in accordance with previous arrange[illegible] ment, Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas, sat to hear evidence as to the charges of incompetency preferred against Coroner Connery, on the ground of certain alleged misconduct of his during the inquest on the late Dr. Harvey Burdell.

The Coroner was represented by three counsel; Mr. Ambrose L. Jordan, Mr. N. F. Waring, and Mr. Jas. M. Sheehan. The investigation was conducted on the part of the State by the District-Attorney. Mr. Clin[illegible] ton, the counsel for Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham, as the person by whom the charges were made, was pre[illegible] sent to aid the law officer by his suggestions and ad[illegible] vice.

The District-Attorney handed to the Court a letter from Governor King to himself officially directing an inquiry under the statute; he also produced the order made by his Honor in regard to the matter with the original charges preferred by Mr. Clinton, and the original answer of the Coroner to those charges. He had, he said, written upon the back of each of those papers an identification, and would request his Honor to sign them in order that the matter might proceed regularly. He was now ready under the proper section of the statute to examine witnesses in support of those charges, and to have the evidence taken.

Mr. Jordan asked the District-Attorney if he would state whether he meant to examine the witnesses as to any one or more or all of those specifications or charges.

The District-Attorney would do so presently. The section of the statute it might be well, however, to read: "At the time and place specified in such no[illegible] tice, the County Judge, before whom the inquiry shall be conducted, shall proceed to take the testimony of the witnesses produced before him by the District-Attorney, or by the acting officer. The witnesses shall be sworn by such judge, and every answer given by them to any question which either party shall require to be reduced to writing, shall be written; their tes[illegible] timony shall be read to and subscribed to by them, and shall be certified, by the Judge taking the same, and delivered to the District-Attorney, to be by him transmitted to the Governor."

He, (the District-Attorney,) would desire to ask His Honor's interpretation.

Mr. Jordan inquired the page?

The District-Attorney said it was 324 of the new edition, and page 124, vol. 1st, of the original edition. He continued: I desire to know whether your Honor construes this section in regard to the words "shall proceed to take," and "by the Judge taking the same," to mean that your Honor shall act as taking this testimony, or whether it is to be taken before you in any other light than as a referee, you merely to act in settling the testimony previous to its being transmitted to the Governor. The reason I ask is, there have been one or two such matters before this Court, and there has been rather a conflict of opinion upon the subject.

The Judge—What was done with the Register's case?

District-Attorney—In that case the Judge sat dur[illegible] ing the taking of the testimony, but it was reduced to writing by the District Attorney, with the con[illegible] sent of the other party. And so it was in the last case conducted—that of Sheriff Orser—where the charge was dismissed.

The Judge ruled that if the testimony were taken in his presence, read over to the witness, and sworn to before and certified by him, (the Judge,) there was sufficient compliance with the direction of the statute.

It was then settled that the queries and replies should be taken down as put and given.

The District-Attorney undertook to have the ques[illegible] tions and answers committed to writing, and read the descriptive head-note which he had written down in a book, which, he said was to be used for that pur[illegible] pose. He then read the letter of Gov. King, which was as follows:

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith, by Mr. Seaman, my Private Secretary, the papers relating to Coroner Connery, and request you to take the course which is prescribed by the statute in reference to the same.

I am, Sir, with great respect, yours, &c.,
JOHN A. KING.
MARCH 7, 1857.

He was not exactly prepared at this time to state specifically what charges he proposed to give testi[illegible] mony upon, and he would have, to a great extent, to consult the convenience of some of the witnesses in regard to those specifications, and not examine them in the order in which the charges appeared; but he would state that, so far as he had construed the charges and answers, there would be but very few, although they looked very voluminous, on which he should have witnesses examined.

The first witness he proposed to examine was Dr. Main; that would be on the second charge, 6th and 7th specifications. The charges are as follows:

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned presents, under article [illegible], section 1, of the Constitution of the State, the following charges against Edward D. Connery, one of the Coroners for the County of New-York; and prays that a copy thereof shall be served upon him, and an opportunity given him of being heard in his defence, he may be removed from office as such Coroner:

Charge First.—That in conducting an official examination into the cause of death of one Harvey Burdell, from the [illegible] day of January to the 14th day of February, he was guilty of a willful [illegible] ... [illegible].

Specification First.—On the thirty-first day of January [illegible] ... Harvey Burdell was found dead in his [illegible] No. 31 Bond-street, with marks of violence on his dead body; and the police were called in to preserve [illegible] ... began so to do, under charge of one Capt. Dilks, of the District. That the said Coroner immediately [illegible] ... the power and authority of the said police, and compelled them to act subordinate to his orders.

Specification Second.—On the same day, with a verba[illegible] order only, he [illegible] Mrs. Emma A. [illegible] ... claiming to be the wife of deceased, to be deprived of her liberty, and for several days denied her the [illegible] of private consultation with her counsel. He also denied her family physician access to her when she was ill and required his medical aid.

Specification Third.—On the same day and for the same time he caused the daughters of the said lady to be also restrained of their liberty.

Specification Fourth.—On the same day and for the same time he caused John J. Eckel and George V. Snodgrass to be restrained of their liberty without authority of law, and directed the police officers having them in charge to prevent the counsel of said Eckel and Snodgrass from having access to them or either of them.

Specification Fifth.—On the same day and for the same time, he took possession of the said house after the fune[illegible] ral of the said Harvey Burdell, and held an inquest there[illegible] in with a crowd of spectators and idlers entering and de[illegible] parting from the house and injuring it, the said house being at the time leased to and in possession of the said Mrs. Burdell.

Charge Second—That the said Edward D. Connery, Coroner, was guilty of continued and gross impertinence and harshness to witnesses, and upon a solemn inquiry of murder, conducted himself in a manner highly calcu[illegible] lated to injure the cause of morals and the proper adminis[illegible] tration of justice.

Specification First.—When a female witness named Mary Donohue was upon the stand, he said, "I know, Mary, that you carried your tail behind you, by gra[illegible] cious," or words to that or some effect.

Specification Second.—Of Mr. Cyrenus Stevens, a wit[illegible] ness on the stand, having asked the question, "Was Mrs. Cunningham in the room at the time?" and the witness having answered, "No," the said Coroner then added, "Probably she was peeping through a crack and having a view of the elephant;" and to the same witness he said: "You speak of what was said to have occurred in the kissing department;" also, to the same witness, "There must have been pretty large scratches through the glass to see them." The testimony of said witness and these in[illegible] nuendoes relating to an alleged intimacy of the deceased with the wife of said witness.

Specification Third.—That he permitted one John T. Hildreth to testify to the bad character of Mrs. Burdell, and her relations with her first husband, and in the course of the testimony remarked, "Hold on; I am a queer fellow; I can get something out of nothing. What did you say his profession was?" Answer by witness—"A distiller, or a manufacturer of liquid death." By Coroner, echoing the words, syllable by syllable—"A man u fac-tu rer of liquid death; I'll put that down for the benefit of the temperance society." The witness being interrogated as to the loose conduct of Mrs. Burdell with men, the Coroner asked, "Did you ever give her the wink yourself?" The witness being about to withdraw, the Coroner asked him to sign his deposition. The witness said, "Is it my death-warrant?" The Coroner answered, "Yes, sir, your death-warrant"—not reproving, but join[illegible] ing in the levity of the witness.

Specification Fourth.—That Hon. Abraham Russell, one of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, being about to withdraw, he was thus addressed, in the midst of the inquest, by the said Coroner: "I wish you an easy pas[illegible] sage to the regions above; I don't mean to say by that that you are going to the regions below."

Specification Fifth.—That Hon. Daniel Ullman being on the stand as a witness, and about signing his deposition, the said Coroner remarked to him, "If you have to hang for it I will be the executioner."

Specification Sixth.—That Mrs. Susan Main, the wife of Dr. Main, a physician of high respectability, being on the stand, the Coroner remarked to the Jury, reporters and bystanders, punning upon her name, "This is a 'main' chance to make a conquest, anyhow."

Specification Seventh.—That the like witticisms and in[illegible] decent and indecorous remarks were repeated, with grins and grimaces of countenance and emphasis of language, intended and calculated to raise laughter, and continually provoked it, and brought the inquest into notorious public disgrace.

Specification Eighth.—That he caused and ordered the said Mrs. Burdell to be stripped stark naked in presence of one or more policemen, his son John and a physician.

Charge Third—That the said Coroner conducted the matter of inquisition on the theory that Mrs Burdell and Mr. Eckel were guilty of the death of Harvey Burdell, aforesaid, and in an *ex parte* manner, and not as a gen[illegible] eral inquiry into the cause and manner of his death.

Specification First—The Coroner endeavored to compel John J. Eckel to divest himself of coat and vest to stand a test of investigation of identity, and caused him, with[illegible] out coat and vest, to stand such a test.

Specification Second—The Coroner permitted, without the consent of the District Attorney General, Hon. Elisha P. Capron to appear as prosecuting examiner of witnesses against the said Mrs. Burdell and Mr. Eckel, and repeat[illegible] edly refused to examine witnesses whose testimony would have tended to throw light on the cause of the death of said Harvey Burdell.

Charge Fourth—The said Coroner violated an order of Judge Brady, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, duly and properly made in regard to the custody of the said Mrs. Burdell, pending the said inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of the said Harvey Burdell.

Specification First—The said Coroner, on or about the twelfth day of February instant, and before the rendition of the verdict of the said Coroner's Jury as to the cause of the death of the said Harvey Burdell, caused the said Mrs. Burdell to be removed from said No. 31 Bond-street, in the City of New-York, and imprisoned in the City prison known as the "Tombs," in express violation of the said order of Judge Brady, which said order was in the words and figures following:

Before Hon. John R. Brady.

In the Matter of Emma A. Burdell.—On return of the writ of *habeas corpus* allowed by me in this matter, and after hearing counsel for said Emma A. Burdell, and A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District-Attorney, for the people:

Ordered that the said Emma A. Burdell be remanded to the custody of the Coroner, Edward D. Connery, No. 31 Bond-street, in the City of New-York, and there to be detained until the rendition of the verdict of the Coron[illegible] er's Jury, there assembled to inquire into the death of Harvey Burdell on the ground solely of being held as a party implicated in causing the death of said Burdell, and not as a witness.

And it is further ordered that her counsel be allowed to consult with her privately, apart from said Coroner and all other parties, when and so often as they shall deem proper.

JOHN R. BRADY, J. C. P.

Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1857.

The said order having been duly served by the under[illegible] signed, on the 11th day of February inst., on the Coroner, by showing him the original and leaving with him a copy thereof.

Charge Fifth.—The Coroner, during the progress of said inquest, repeatedly violated the rights of witnesses.

Specification First.—The Coroner, while such inquest was pending, without authority of law caused a large num[illegible] ber of witnesses to be imprisoned in said No. 31 Bond-street, and in the Station-House of the Fifteenth Ward of said City.

Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1857.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY L. CLINTON,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN A. MAIN.

The witness was sworn by the Judge, and examined as follows:

Question—Where do you reside? *Answer*—No. 39 Bond-street, City of New-York.

Q.—What is your profession? A.—That of a den[illegible] tist.

Q.—Were you in attendance upon the inquisition held at No. 31 Bond-street, held by Dr. Connery in February last? A.—I was.

Q.—How often and how long? A.—I was there most every day; sometimes I would stay from two to four hours each day during the investigation.

Q.—Was your wife examined as a witness? A.—She was.

Q.—What is her name? A.—Susan G. Main.

Q.—While she was on the stand as a witness, what, if any, observations of a personal character was made to her by Dr. Connery? A.—Coroner Connery made a remark to my wife, "Now it's a chance for a main conquest," or "Now is a good chance for a main con[illegible] quest," or something to that effect, or "Now is a time or a chance for a main conquest;" I would not be positive about it.

Q.—What, if anything, occasioned this remark? A.—I should not think anything; not anything, as I know of?

Q.—What tone of remark was used by the Coroner?

Mr. Jordan thought the tone of remark was an in[illegible] admissible question, because the witness could not give the tone of remark, unless he possessed extraor[illegible] dinary powers of mimicry, and if he could, it could not be represented on paper.

The District-Attorney again read the seventh speci[illegible] fication, under which he claimed to put the question.

The Judge stated that they might prove anything in the specification.

Mr. Jordan did not care anything for the specifica[illegible] tion; and he objected to it now.

The District-Attorney would then change the phrase, and ask as to the Coroner's manner.

Mr. Jordan wanted to know what was meant by "like witticisms," in a strict, legal acceptation. The specification, he contended, must be what amounts to a specific charge of a specific thing. His idea was that if the Coroner "grinned" or "grimaced," the witness could swear that the Coroner did grin or grimace; but he was not to be allowed to give his opinions.

After considerable discussion on the point,

The Judge suggested the following question:

Was there anything peculiar in the tone or manner of the Coroner in making this remark, and if so, what was it?

At Mr. Jordan's request, the Court instructed the witness to proceed at once and state what there was peculiar in the manner or tone.

Witness—There was something peculiar.

Mr. Jordan—That is not all the answer.

Judge—If you are of opinion that there was anything peculiar in his manner go on and state what it was; in the first instance you may say "Yes."

Witness—He throwed himself back—the Coroner did—in the chair, and, looking at the reporters, winked his right eye, which was next to me, and laughed when he made the remark.

Q.—(By Mr. Jordan)—Was the right eye next to you, Doctor? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—Did you at any other time while attending the investigation hear any other remark?

Mr. Jordan—I object, as no other remark has been referred to.

District-Attorney proposed to inquire.

Judge—He may give other remarks of a similar character.

Mr. Jordan—The ground of our objection is that we do not know what questions we are called upon to answer.

District-Attorney—He will answer under one of the seven specifications.

Question repeated with the addition "of a personal nature addressed to any other witness."

Mr. Jordan held that it was not proper, as they had not been apprised of what the alleged personal re[illegible] marks were. If they had been informed, they might have been prepared to show exactly what was said and done.

Judge—The nature of the charge is to be inferred from the statute. It says he shall be furnished with a copy of the charges against him. If the charge be of improper acts of conduct [illegible] ... [illegible] ... it was not necessary to [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

Mr. Jordan did not [illegible] ... by the Coroner [illegible] ... it should have been specified of what the character the words were.

Judge—I would suggest this [illegible]. Did you hear any other remarks, and if so, what were they? [illegible]

[illegible] ... the precise language I may not [illegible] ... much of it.

Mr. [illegible]—[illegible] of that, Doctor—don't amplify.

[illegible] ... as well as you can remember.

Witness—When [illegible] Hannah, the cook, was on the stand, the Coroner made a remark to her that she (Hannah) carried her tail behind her, and not before her, which caused great laughter.

Q.—Any other remarks? A.—I do not think of any other at present.

District-Attorney—Of the other specifications, he answers, in his answer to the charges—and I do not think it necessary to ask any more questions. The witness is with you, Mr. Jordan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan—Mr. or Dr. Main, were these questions to your wife or to Hannah? A.—I do not think my wife was present; I do not think they were examined on the same day.

Q.—Were you sitting or standing when he made the remark to your wife? A.—I was standing.

Q.—Was the Coroner sitting? A.—He was.

Q.—How near were you to him? A.—Probably twelve to fifteen feet.

Q.—Which were you nearest to? A.—To my wife.

Q.—Please to describe the position you were in in relation to each other? A.—I will do so: There was a passage near to the door; this leads into the hall to get to the Coroner; the chair that Mrs. Main sat in was on the right of the Coroner, about three feet from her; the reporters—

Jordan—Stop—never mind the reporters.

Witness—I was from 12 to 15 feet from her; I was standing near the door, on the right of the Coroner, with Mrs. Main between me and the Coroner—from the Coroner is about 25 feet.

Q.—Was Mrs. Main between you and the Coroner, or partly so? A.—She was partly so.

Q.—Now, Sir, was she in advance of the line of your vision to the Coroner's face, or in the rear of it? A.—She was a little in advance—rather so.

Q.—Had she a bonnet on? A.—She had.

Q.—And did you look to the rear of her bonnet, or the front of her bonnet, to see the Coroner's right eye? A.—I looked to the front.

Q.—Was she not so far in front that you could not see his eye? A.—No, Sir; she was not.

Q.—Did you look in front or rear? A.—In front.

Q.—Doctor, now speaking of this, I should like to know how far she was in front of the line of vision? A.—I can't say exactly.

Q.—How far was her bonnet in advance of the line of your vision to the Coroner's face, at the time you saw his eyes—you being twelve feet from him? A.—I could not tell; it might have been one foot or two feet.

Q.—Is that the best of your judgment and under[illegible] standing; that the bonnet might have been one, or might have been two feet in advance of the line of your vision to the Coroner's face, when you saw him wink his eye? A.—I may not have understood you; I did not mean in the line; it was not in the line.

Jordan—Now, Doctor, I've got you down—you can't amend your answer.

Witness—I did not understand you; I did not mean that it was in line; I did not understand your ques[illegible] tion.

Q.—Was the lady looking forward or backward; at you or the Coroner, or which way was she looking when the Coroner winked his eye. A.—She was look[illegible] ing straight forward towards the Coroner.

Q.—Was she looking right at him? A.—I don't know what you mean by the word right.

Q.—Was she faced toward the Coroner when he winked his eye? A.—She was; her face was towards the Coroner when he winked his eye.

Q.—And was he faced towards her? A.—He was not, unless when he turned around; she was sitting rather at his side, two feet in advance.

Q.—And she was looking towards the Coroner? A.—Her face was towards him.

Q.—Where were the Jury? A.—The Jury, the ma[illegible] jority of them, were before her—some at her back, and some at her left hand; they were considerably scattered about the room.

Q.—Was this a remark that the Coroner made, about the main chance, near the close of Mrs. Main's examination or nearly some time before her examina[illegible] tion closed? A.—It was when she first commenced; when she gave her name.

Q.—Did she make any reply to the Coroner's re[illegible] mark? A.—She did not—that I heard.

Q.—When she made that remark which way was her face with reference to yourself? A.—About a quarter view; I had about a quarter view of her side face.

Q.—What, if anything, did she say after that re[illegible] mark, and before she began to deliver her testimony? A.—I [illegible] ... say anything at all, but pro[illegible] ceeded to answer his questions in regard to the case.

Q.—Did you observe anything peculiar in her man[illegible] ner when she began to give her testimony? A.—She appeared to [illegible].

Q.—Well, what did she do that was peculiar? A.—Nothing that was peculiar, that I observed.

Q.—Who propounded the questions to her on that examination? A.—I think Coroner Connery; Judge Capron was there; I am not positive, but I think it was Coroner Connery.

Q.—Were the questions propounded to her put in a respectful manner? A.—They appeared to be, so far as I heard.

Q.—Did she answer them promptly and freely? A.—I believe she did.

Q.—Were the questions and answers both decorous and civil? A.—I think they were.

Q.—How long was Mrs. Main under examination? A.—From five to ten minutes.

Q.—This Hannah, the cook, were there any persons between you and your wife, or between you and the Coroner, when he made the expression about the main chance? A.—There were.

Q.—Who were they? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—How many? A.—There were three or four deep—the majority were sitting down; the others were standing.

Q.—You can't say who they were? A.—No, Sir, other than some policeman and jurors.

Q.—Were those who were standing up between you and the Coroner's right eye. A.—They were.

Q.—How often did you see the Coroner wink during the examination; as often as I do now? [Mr. Jordan winked several times.] A.—Yes; but the wink I re[illegible] ferred to was a different kind of a wink—that was when my wife gave her name.

Q.—Was that a long wink or a short wink? A.—I can't understand the question; whether you mean by closing the eye and keeping it there, or quick.

Q.—What was there peculiar in that wink? A.—The peculiarity of the wink was, it was a cunning, shrewd wink, as if something smart had been said.

Q.—Please to explain, Sir, what a cunning, shrewd wink is, as you understand it? A.—Closing one eye quick, with a contraction of the muscle at the same time.

Q.—Was the front or side of the Coroner's face to[illegible] wards you when he winked? A.—It was nearly a front view.

Q.—Doctor, was this remark about the main chance, before or after the oath was administered? A.—It was after she gave her name; I am not sure whether before or after; I think it was after the oath had been administered.

Q.—Can you say certainly that it was at the time he asked her her name? A.—I cannot; I am not positive.

Q.—You can't tell whether it was at the time he asked her name? A.—I am not positive.

Q.—Who took the minutes of the Coroner's exam[illegible] ination? A.—I am not positive; sometimes he took them himself, and sometimes he had an assistant.

Q.—Do you not know that he took minutes? A.—I am not positive; I saw others taking minutes at the same time.

Q.—For the Coroner, were they taking them? A.—I could not be positive.

Q.—Did you suppose any one else took minutes for the Coroner at that time? A.—I suppose they did, for he did not appear to write all that was said.

Q.—Who did you suppose took minutes? A.—A young man who came with him several times, and went out with him.

Q.—Was it this young man? A.—No; that is the Deputy-Coroner.

Q.—Is he here? A.—Not that I see; I have not seen him since.

Q.—Had you known Coroner Conery before? A.—I had not; I never saw him before.

Q.—Then you did not know anything about Coro[illegible] ner Connery's mode of winking before that? A.—How could I when I had not seen him.

Q.—Did you know Hannah, the cook, before? A.—I did not until then.

Q.—Have you ever seen her since? A.—Not since the examination.

Q.—Was she an Irish or American girl? A.—An Irish girl.

Q.—How did he express himself when he spoke of her carrying her tail behind her, and not before her? Give his expression as near as you can in words. A.—He was saying to her—praising the country she was born in, Ireland; also he remarked that Judge Ed[illegible] monds had said to him if you wanted truth you could get it from an Irish servant girl, or words to that effect; he assured her that he was going to take care of her—that she should not be harmed, if she would tell all she knew relative to the murder of Harvey Burdell, and the people in the house. He used quite a flow of his style of language, and in that he used what you have named.

Q.—Have you now stated all you recollect of his words? A.—All in substance.

Q.—Did the cook make any reply to what the Cor[illegible] oner said to her? A.—Yes, she kept replying all the time; he told her to stop.

Q.—You don't understand me, I mean did she make any reply to him when he spoke of her carrying her tail behind her? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—What was her manner at the time? whether cool and calm, or excited, or agitated? A.—She ap[illegible] peared cool; I thought she was agitated.

Q.—Did you know a witness sworn there by the name of Mary Donohue? A.—I don't know her by name.

Q.—Did you know that there was a witness sworn called by the name of Mary Donohue? A.—I do not know; I would know their faces; I know there was a Mary sworn.

Q.—Whose cook was this Hannah? A.—I suppose the cook of the house; I don't know her other name.

Q.—I want you to locate and describe the spot or place in that room where you stood when the Coro[illegible] ner used the expression about the main chance and winked his eye. A.—I was probably three feet from the folding doors that separate the back from the front parlor, near the door that led into the hall out of the back parlor.

Q.—It led from the hall to the back parlor? A.—From the back parlor to the hall.

[illegible] ... [illegible] A.—Two or three feet from that hall door.

Q.—Did you stand on a line? A.—I was nearly in the centre of the room.

Q.—Where did you stand or sit when the expres[illegible] sion [illegible] ... Hannah about carrying her tail behind her? A.—I was near [illegible] ... partly behind her; she was at the south end of the room, near the centre; I sat within a few feet of the south window in the back parlor.

Q.—Was it about the middle of the room—how near the window? A.—It might have been one foot or four feet—I am not positive.

Mr. Jordan—How far were you, in the question, about where he was when the Coroner remarked that she carried her tail behind her?

Mr. Sedgwick—I have the question where he was, but not the reference.

Mr. Jordan—Put down that she carried her tail be[illegible] hind her.

Q.—(By Mr. Jordan)—What day was it that the Coroner said she carried her tail behind her? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—How many times was she examined? A.—Twice that I recollect of.

Q.—Do you know whether Judge Russell, or Judge Capron, or Recorder Smith, or the District-Attorney, Mr. Hall, were present when that expression was made to Hannah, about carrying her tail behind her? A.—[illegible] ... [illegible].

Q.—When that expression was used, was the Coroner facing towards Hannah, and she towards him? A.—I am not positive.

Q.—About how near was the Coroner to Hannah at that time? A.—From three to five feet.

Q.—Is that as near as you can tell? A.—I am not positive as to the distance—that is as near as I can tell.

Q.—When I asked how they were facing when he said she carried her tail behind her, you said you were not positive; is that all you can say? A.—I think they were facing each other. But she was examined several times.

Mr. Jordan—I am not talking about any other time than when the Coroner said she carried her tail be[illegible] hind her.

Q.—Was Mr. Clinton, the counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, present, when that expression was used? A.—I did not know him.

Q.—Do you know him now? A.—I might know him.

Mr. Jordan—That is not an answer to my question. You might put your finger in his eye.

Witness—If I should perhaps he would wink as Cor[illegible] ner Connery did.

Q.—(Pointing to Mr. Clinton.)—If that is the man, was he there? A.—He is not the man that was point[illegible] ed out to me as Mr. Clinton.

Q.—(Pointing to Mr. Clinton)—Was this gentleman present when this expression was used. A.—If he was I did not notice him.

Q.—State as near as you can how long this Hannah was under examination, when the Coroner addressed the remark to her that she carried her tail behind her? A.—I can't say; some time; she was under ex[illegible] amination before I went in.

Mr. Jordan—Oh, I know that, Doctor, but I want you to tell how long she was under examination when the Coroner remarked that she carried her tail be[illegible] hind her, and not before. A.—I can't say.

Mr. Jordan—State as near as you can, on that occa[illegible] sion when the Coroner [illegible] she carried her tail be[illegible] hind her, how long she was under examination. A.—It might have been fifteen minutes, and it might have been an hour and a half.

Q.—Was it not more than an hour and a half? A.—It might have been.

Q.—Might it not have been more than three hours? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Are you positive it was not more than half an hour? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it more than fifteen minutes. A.—I don't know.

Direct resumed by Mr. Sedgwick—[illegible] ... when the witness you called Hannah, the cook, was sworn. A.—I was on one occasion [illegible] ... been on another. The examination of the Doctor was closed at this point, and he wished to make an explanation.

Mr. Jordan objected.

The Judge permitted it.

The Witness proceeded to say, that when Mr. Jor[illegible] dan put the question concerning the line of vision, he did not understand him.

Mr. Sedgwick asked the witness if he wished to have the question read to him.

Mr. Jordan objected to the questions being read before the witness had made his explanation.

The Judge decided that he had a right to be heard.

Mr. Jordan—I am not going to be bullied by the Witness, nor Counsel, nor the Court. I know where we stand, and mean to protect the rights of my client. And when the Court says it will allow the question to be read to the witness, I [illegible] ... his explanation, I wish to be understood as object[illegible] ing.

The Judge—By the statute, he has a right to hear the whole of his deposition read, before he signs it. He need not make his explanation until he signs it, unless he chooses.

Witness—If I cannot have that one question and answer read, I will hear the whole before I explain.

Mr. Sedgwick then read over his testimony, and when he had concluded the witness said he had no explanation to make.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned to Thursday next.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—MARCH 24.

Before Commissioner White.

CHARGE OF REVOLT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

John Keegan and eleven other seamen were ar[illegible] rested to-day on a charge of revolt on the American ship America, running between this port and Liver[illegible] pool. The revolt was alleged to have taken place during the voyage from Liverpool. The parties were all committed to the City Prison to await examina[illegible] tion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—MARCH 24.

Before Hon. Judge Peabody.

SCANDALS RESULTING FROM A MARRIED WOMAN'S [illegible] BOARDERS.

Jas. Y. Smith vs. Emily A. Smith.—The plaintiff asks a divorce on the ground that his wife had com[illegible] mitted adultery on several occasions, and with divers men, in this City and Williamsburg, but, particularly with one Andrew H. Hamblin. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the parties were married in Massachusetts, on the 15th of March, 1845, and lived together till March 25, 1855, the greater part of the time in this City—but they have had no children. Mr. Smith is a machinist by occupation, and his wife being of an industrious turn, kept boarders—some 12 or 14 of them—at the house No. [illegible] Avenue C. Mr. Hamblin boarded in the house, and his intimacy with Mrs. Smith so excited the suspicions of her hus[illegible] band that he ordered Hamblin to leave. Hamblin pretended to do so, but in reality he remained some time longer. A separation of the parties to the suit then took place. Mrs. Smith [illegible] ... and went to board at Greenpoint, where she shortly gave birth to a child, whose paternity she admitted was not attributable to her husband. Several wit[illegible] nesses testified to the fact that Hamblin used often to spend the afternoon in Mrs. Smith's [illegible] ... her husband's absence, and on one occasion took her off in a light wagon to High Bridge. Mr. Harnden, the proprietor of the house in Greenpoint, testified that Hamblin visited the lady after her removal to Wil[illegible] liamsburg, and he requested him to discontinue the calls, for the neighbors were beginning to talk scan[illegible] dalously. Mrs. Smith has, since August last, kept boarders in New-York, and Hamblin has [illegible] at her house the whole of that time.

The evidence for the prosecution being closed,

Counsel for defence moved a non-suit, as none of the allegations in the complaint had been proved. The only thing in evidence which militated against the ac[illegible] cused, was her admission as to the child's paternity. But that was made when she was suffering both from physical disability and from mental agitation, the consequence of being charged with this offence.

His Honor, however, denied the motion, and

The only witness for the defence was called, viz.: Andrew H. Hamblin, the man charged with the adul[illegible] tery. He testified that he was sick a portion of the time he boarded with Mrs. Smith, and often used to lie on the lounge in her bedroom to read the papers; but had never, at any time, nor at any place, had carnal intercourse with the defendant.

The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morn[illegible] ing, when the case will go to the Jury.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM, MARCH 24.

POWERS OF PAYEE OF A NOTE TO [illegible].

Moore vs. Cross and McGervey.—Mr. McGervey, a re[illegible] tail dealer in coal, applied for credit to Moore, a wholesale dealer in the same article. The latter agreed to sell him coal, provided he would give good endorsed paper. Cross's name was mentioned as the person who would probably endorse for McGervey. Moore agreed to take his endorsement. Accordingly, McGervey applied to Cross for his endorsement, and stated to him what he wanted it for. Cross agreed to endorse. Notes were drawn up in Cross's hand[illegible] writing, in which McGervey was maker, payable to the order of Moore. McGervey signed the notes. Cross endorsed them. McGervey took them to Moore, who upon the faith of the paper thus endorsed, delivered to McGervey the amount in value of coal. The notes were afterwards protested. Moore, the holder, sues the maker, McGervey, and endorser, Cross, setting forth the contract of sale, which pre[illegible] sents the question fairly.

Can a holder, who is also a payee, recover of an endorser, who has endorsed for the purpose of giv[illegible] ing the maker a credit with such payee—or, in other words, can a first endorser recover of second endorser, under circumstances like those before de[illegible] tailed?

This cause has been tried twice, and argued three times on appeal. The pleadings on the first trial were an ordinary complaint on the promissory note and an answer. Verdict was had for plaintiff. Appeal was taken, and the verdict was set aside, with liberty to amend. Amendment was had. On the second trial, verdict went for the plaintiff again. Defendant ap[illegible] pealed. After argument had before the General Term, held before Justices Roosevelt, Davies and Clerke, the verdict was set aside. The plaintiff moved for and obtained a reargument, and after reargument before Justices Roosevelt, Mitchell and Davies, the judgment was affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE TRIUMPHS OVER [illegible] PARTNERS.

John S. Pierson and others vs. Jacob Lent, [illegible]—[illegible] ... composing the firm of Pierson, Jennings & Co., wholesale merchants, bring this action to recover for

[illegible] ... to the Jury that the case was [illegible] ... City, and so large an amount of property carried about from place to place in the City and New-Jersey, without any of the particulars being detected by the police.

The jury, after an absence of less than an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, against all the defendants for $3,311 96—the full value of the property.

For plaintiffs, J. W. Gerard and Chauncey Shaffer. For defendants, John Graham and John G. Dimmick.

It is worthy of remark that three policemen were sworn for the defendants, and, as far as could be ascertained, were witnesses on behalf of the defendants. It appeared in evidence that on or about the 20th of June, 1856, one of the defendants told a policeman that the goods were stolen from Pierson & Jennings' store, and that he, the defendant, meant to get the reward—this appeared from a voluntary affidavit made by the policeman, and read by the defendants to prove their object in looking after the goods.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Tuesday, March 24.

The investigation as to the sanity of John W. Layman, indicted for the killing of Cornelius Cannon, in Navy-street, on the 25th of December last, was continued to-day before the Court and a Jury.

The first witness called by counsel of accused was—Mrs. Layman, sworn: I am the mother of the prisoner at the bar; I am 57 years old; John was 21 the 25th of December last; his health was always delicate—never what I considered well—a general debility, not strong as some children are; he had a scrofulous disease—one they considered salt rheum and the other was bordering on the erysipelas; this was from his infancy until he was 10 years old.

The [illegible] it was hardly necessary to go so far back in his youth—did not think it competent testimony.

The District-Attorney supposed that this was simply an examination as to the present sanity of the prisoner. He did not want to go over all the testimony in detail again.

Mr. Russell, of defence, said that he wanted to show the whole life of the defendant up to the time the murder was committed, and insisted upon such an examination.

Testimony of this class was ruled out.

Witness resumed—His health was generally delicate up to the time he was ten years old; he was always very seriously disposed, and given to reading considerably; he used to read the Bible, Milton, Pollock, History generally, Philosophy, and Wesley's Sermons; his favorite books were *Pollock's Course of Time* and *Milton's Poems*.

Court—I do not exactly understand what *Pollock's Course of Time* is.

Mr. Russell explained the character of the work to the Court.

Witness—He was always very unsociable—very reserved; he had but two or three associates with whom he was ever intimate; he was always correct in his deportment and respectful; of moral character; I was in the habit of going to Church and Sabbath school regularly; always bowed with us at the family [illegible] morning and night; he was brought up in the M. E. Church.

Court said that the counsel was wandering in the last question.

Witness continued—I considered John a very intelligent and ingenious boy until 2½ years ago; his temper mild and his manners affable—never violent, when he was himself, until within two years past; never to my knowledge took what did not belong to him; he never drank intoxicating liquors to my knowledge; don't believe he knows the taste of liquor; he belonged to the Cadets of Temperance.

Q.—How long did he belong to the Cadets of Temperance?

Court—Question overruled and exception noted.

Witness resumed—He has always lived at home, with the exception of one night up to his arrest in December; generally at home by 9 o'clock; the first changes noticed in him was in the Spring and Winter of 1855—then he took a sudden turn of walking in the street; he had nothing to do and he walked hour after hour—something very unnatural for him; when he would come in I would ask him where he had been; he would tell me sometimes one part of the City and sometimes another; he would rush into the house in such a way that I remonstrated with him and told him that people would think he was crazy; he said he did not care—he would walk; this continued until May, 1855, when we moved from Anthony to Charlton-street; the same day we moved, I asked him if he didn't want to go out; he said no, that he never intended to go out again; I pressed him for a reason and he said his life was in danger from the spirits; they were continually watching him and threatening to kill him, and he did not feel safe; the spirit of a Mrs. Dennison had manifested to him some of the secrets of Freemasonry, and they were determined to kill him; he maintained this resolution of not going out from May to January following; he never opened the front door or went out of it during that time; in January he went out one morning, unbeknown to any of us, and kept the house after that until the next April; he told me he went to "ship," when he went out in January; he dressed himself very uncomfortably—put a pair of boots on with his feet nearly on the ground, when he had a good pair in his room, and put on old clothes generally; he said he would ship to get rid of the spirits; he said the clothes were good enough; he was out at this time two and a half or three hours; in April last he went out again—just after dinner, one day—hurried out secretly on Saturday, and remained until Sunday evening; he said he had been to Hackensack to get rid of the spirits; on Saturday morning, before his going, saw him talking at the window several times, but there was no person there for him to talk with; he said he had provided himself with a large stick, which he intended to have used in beating off the spirits if they had attacked him; he then remained at home until June—then, through great persuasion, we got him to go out again—after that time he went out regularly from June to December; the delusion of the spirits constantly followed him; he has been the most miserable of creatures, and we have had to watch him everywhere; he would go to his room and throw things about at the spirits—such as a hammer, lapiron or anything he could get hold of; he threw them against the wall and broke it in doing this; at these times he would sometimes swear, and evidently thought that he was addressing somebody and trying to drive them out of the room; he had never been in the habit of swearing before; he would always have a knife or hatchet, or whatever he could get to take to bed to defend himself with during the night; we would hide the knives and he would hunt around until he could get something; I used to set up until he went to sleep nights; had frequently to go to him, he was so violent; he would [illegible] the room all about to drive out the spirits, or the devils, as he sometimes called them; used to go up to stop his ranging about for fear that he would disturb the neighbors; at these times he frequently had on his night-clothes; he took a lighted candle to burn out the spirits at the top of the room; he would get upon a cot or a chair to do this; there was no change or diminution of his seeing spirits up to the time he left home in December; he said the spirit was Mrs. Dennis, an actress; don't think he ever knew any such person; I never heard of any such person except from him; at home he would sit for hours and laugh a sneering laugh, constantly, and hold converse with the spirits; at other times he would seem to be angry with the spirits and would quarrel and dispute with them; I would ask him what was the matter; he said the spirits were persuading him to get drunk—he would not do it; and at other times wanted him to kill himself; at other times that they were persuading him to steal; the spirits affected him in his work so that he could not work at all; he could not remember what he read, although he always had a good memory before; he said the spirits drew away what he read immediately; he would strive to retain it and would drag his finger upon the lines as if he was trying to retain it on his mind; he would always repeat everything he read two or three times—two or three lines at a time; this course injured his intelligence generally; it [illegible] his memory altogether; he did not dress himself correctly; had to follow him generally, and give him his clothes piece by piece; was very careless about his person; before this he was very neat; it made him quite deaf, we had to speak to him several times rather loud before he would answer; after I would ask him two or three times if he wanted anything without his answering, by speaking very loud, he would seem to arouse and ask what was wanted; his sight seemed good, but he was inattentive to everything; could see things directly before him; he could not find things that were within a foot of him in full sight; when told it was there he would say that it was not; his boots he could not find when pointed out to him by his father; his conduct was entirely different from other people; he is not near-sighted at all; his appetite was very irregular—sometimes eat uncommonly much, and at other times scarcely touch anything; it affected his digestive organs; he was generally costive; before this he had been regular; before this he used to sleep like any other person, but since this spiritual delusion he has had no kind of natural rest; he knew his acquaintances by sight, but did not always recognize them; would not enter into conversation; scarcely ever spoke of his friends when they were absent; he would go to church because he thought it was proper to do so, but not because he believed in it at all; he thought going to Church was necessary the same as law to keep people in good order, but the ministers knew there was no truth in what they preached—he was [illegible] knowledge given to him by the spirits [illegible] that there was no truth in the Bible—that it was merely a history; he thought that he was always doing [illegible]

[illegible] he said that he was going [illegible] he frequently requested me to leave [illegible] the upper part of the City to get rid of the spirits; shortly after he attempted to cut his throat [illegible] never knew him to threaten any one's life except the spirits, Mrs. Dennison and Mrs. Robinson; he did not know any such person only in the spirit; he never would give me any satisfaction as to what the medium was for; he considered the spirits as spiritual beings; John would have strange turns sometimes; he is a cold sweat, and his face would be like a dying person; he would say that he was dying; he did not lose his consciousness; had these turns once in a month or six weeks during the past year; I would tell him that he was fainting; he would say no, that he was dying, that he was filled with devils, and at every one of these turns one of them went off him, and when the last one left him, he should die in earnest; the last turn was in November last; sometimes he considered himself God, sometimes the Holy Ghost, and at other times Jesus Christ, and at other times the wandering star spoken of in St. Jude, or the tree that was twice dead and then plucked up by the roots; he frequently fancied himself a king; had been crowned king three times; sometimes of New York and then of the United States; he had been dethroned by a bad king who lived on the Fifth-avenue, and had bad wives, and he intended to shoot him when he could see him; he considered that he had a perfect right to do anything that came into his head, and that we ought to mind what he said; the right was given him by the spirits; if I told him he was wrong, and spoke harshly to him, he would say, "That is not Mrs. Layman, my mother; you are bewitched;" we told him he ought to pray for his sins; he would reply that he never sinned, and that he was Christ; these delusions were very frequent; he generally considered himself in that light; the delusion as to his being the Saviour commenced fully a year ago, and continued constantly up to the time he left home; and in the same way as to the other delusions; he repeated the assertion as to his sacred character the morning of the day he left home; he then said that he was Jesus Christ; he said these things sincerely, and finally believed what he said; the claim to holiness was always set up when we argued with or reproved him; he had another delusion that he was a dead body; said this frequently, and that life was kept in him by the spirits, and that he had died before, and when he had done all the work they (the spirits) wished him to do, then they would kill him; he repeated this every little while; he at one time said he had been Mrs. Dennison for three weeks; he used to say a man by the name of Holmes kept the spirit in him; I know no such person, nor does he, that I know of; on the 25th December last, John came down in the morning and seemed perfectly wild; his eyes were very badly blood-shot, his face swollen, and red—very florid; there was a perfect wildness about him; he was more like a maniac; he rushed into the room, turned round two or three times, clinched his hair and said "All hell fire can't be worse than my mind;" he continued so for most of the day; he walked about striking his fists against the walls, chairs, or anything that came within his reach; it was not quite so bad at night; he conversed very little during the day; had no appetite for anything; there was a perfect restlessness, but he complained of no pain; that night he retired to rest, as we thought; after he had been there a little while, as usual I went up to see; his door was open, and I could not find him in the house or yard, but found the back door and gate open; he returned in about two hours and went to bed and fastened himself in his room before I could get to him; the next day he was quite wild, but not so bad as the day before; on Saturday, the 27th, his appearance was altogether changed; he looked very pale and haggard; his eyes were sunken; he was weak and languid and quite quiet.

To Court—We frequently wanted to call a physician, but he insisted that he was well, and would not have one; I wanted a physician, because I was convinced that he was insane; don't know that any person out of the family saw these strange acts; made no effort to place him in confinement, because I never considered him dangerous—except to himself; never consulted with a physician about him, or any one out of my family, except my sister.

Direct—Used to tell him, when going around the house raving, that he was going crazy; he would say he was not crazy, but that I (the witness) was getting crazy and bewildered; when I asked him how long he had these strange notions, he said "a long time before I said anything about it, because you would not believe me."

After a close cross-examination, *Christopher Layman* was sworn—Is father of the prisoner; is 50 years of age.

Q.—Do you and the last witness belong to any particular church?

Objected to and ruled out.

John has worked for me about seven years, off and on; he has worked steadily for the past year and a half; noticed a great change in John on the 1st of May, 1855; he gradually lost knowledge of business, and for the last three months before he was arrested he would not earn more than from one shilling to two shillings per day; I did not keep him at work because he was any profit to me, but because I had read in English works that it was best to keep crazy people at work.

The testimony of this witness corroborated that of the previous witness.

a great many times prisoner, while eating, would suddenly lay back in his chair and laugh; and on one occasion I asked him what he was laughing at, and he said that he with five others were planning an expedition to take some foreign country, and he was to be made king; he did not laugh out loud.

Four o'clock having arrived, the Court adjourned to Wednesday morning.

[Advertisement.]

Trinity Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I belong to one of the congregations of Trinity Church. When I joined it and paid a certain sum of money for my pew I supposed that I was acquiring certain rights such as belong to the members of every congregation or religious society, and that nobody could take these rights from me except "by due course of law."

But it now appears that Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. BRADISH, Mr. SPENCER, DR. TYNG, DR. TAYLOR, Mr. GRINNELL and Mr. MINTURN, are vehemently beseeching the Legislature to take them away, and to pass a law that some ten to fifteen thousand strangers shall come in for an equal share,—that the congregations of Trinity Church shall no longer elect their own church officers, but that all the Episcopalians in New-York shall have an equal voice in electing them, whether they have ever seen the inside of Trinity Church or not.

Such a law is on its face about as reasonable as a law that the congregation of Grace Church should vote for the Vestrymen of Calvary Church—that the stockholders of the Merchant's Bank should appoint the Directors of the Bank of New-York—or that the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York should be elected by the inhabitants of all the Counties of the State. If it gave me, by way of compensation, a right to vote in some one or more of the other churches of the City to which I do not belong; if it enabled me to retaliate on the congregation of Grace Church, should they compel me to listen to a stupid clergyman every Sunday, by imposing some equally dreary and offensive divine upon them, it would still be absurd. But since it gives to strangers a preposterous right of controlling my affairs, without allowing me the equally irrational indulgence of interfering in theirs, it is not only absurd, but one-sided and unjust. Therefore, when I became aware of the proposed measure, I humbly and dutifully took it for granted that there was something special and peculiar in this case which the Legislature and Mr. THURLOW WEED and Mr. R. B. MINTURN knew and which I did not know—and which explained what seemed so extraordinary and outrageous.

I proceeded to search for this unknown something, and I diligently read an indefinite number of charters, acts, reports and pamphlets, dating from 1697 to the present time, but the result of my investigation was a total failure. I cannot find out, and I hereby beg to be informed why the congregations of Trinity Church should be an exception to the general rule that every congregation—Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and Latter-Day Saint, elects its own officers—vestrymen, trustees, ruling elders, or whatever they may be;—why these particular congregations should be put in subjection to a crowd of strangers who have no interest in their affairs; and why (if this anomaly must be established) they should not have the like privilege of invading Grace Church and St. George's, and compelling their rectors to preach in a surplice and their pewholders to obey new and uncongenial sextons. And until I am informed of some good and satisfactory reason for so strange a violation of universal usage and natural right, I beg leave, as one of the individuals injured and disfranchised, to enter my protest against it.

The first reason generally assigned is, that Trinity Church is "rich." This is true. By paying the clergymen of its four churches less by half than the churches up town pay their Rectors, it has an annual surplus of income which it gives away. But if its property belongs to it by law, this is an insufficient reason for taking it away. If the Legislature decide that it can lawfully take away the property and the rights of Trinity Church (which are my property and my rights) on this ground, there will be joy among the disciples of FOURIER, when the fact becomes generally known—the Five Points will speedily call for a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the affairs of the Fifth-avenue—and bank stocks and real estate (that of the Church and its enemies included) will fall to a lower figure than they have reached within the memory of the oldest Episcopalian inhabitant.

Next it is said—as a second reason—that my agents and servants, the Vestry of Trinity Church, whom I helped to elect last Easter Tuesday, have managed my affairs unwisely; that they have given away money to "High Church" parishes, whereas they ought to have given it to "Low Church" parishes; that they built a chapel on Twenty-first-street for members of their own congregation who lived up town, whereas they ought, instead, to have bought up all the old down town churches whose congregations had moved away and sold them at a profit for building lots; that when they reported to the Senate the value of their property, they stated that each lot was put down as worth so much on the Assessors books for that year, and for how much each was rented, whereas they ought to have gone farther, and returned opinions as to its value in the market, which any person could have done—and generally that "in the opinion of" a number of persons who do not profess to have any special information on the subject, [illegible] a "Committee" appointed by some unknown authority to take measures for getting them away, the Vestry I employ have not been quite as judicious or rational as (they) might have been.

Now if we, the congregations of Trinity Church or our agents, have done any legal wrong, or neglected any legal duty, I suppose the Legislature is not the tribunal to try it. That is work which Judges and Attorney-Generals are paid to do. And if neither we nor our agents have done any legal wrong, but have merely managed our own property and affairs less discreetly than we might have done, neither Courts nor Legislature have power to interfere with us. The remedy is to pass general laws by which the like abuse or neglect may be prevented or remedied for the future. If the Legislature is prevailed on to disfranchise us and take away my property on grounds like these, I shall certainly ask that powerful body at its next session for a Committee of Inquiry to ascertain whether the pew rents of Grace Church be not too high—whether the Vestry of St. George's did not act foolishly when they spent the money that would have built a Free Church in adorning their own costly church edifice with a pair of open-work stone steeples—and also whether the estimable and philanthropic private gentlemen who instigate the present prosecution against me, be not really richer than they appear to be on the assessor's books—whether they give away as much of their income as they ought; and whether their property would not be better taken care of if I had a share in its management. If they say that all these are questions of private right and private discretion, with which I have nothing to do, I fully admit the force of the objection, but I reply that they cannot set it up after inviting the Legislature to interfere with my private rights on the ground of an error in the exercise of a private discretion vested in my agents. And if they say that they have legal rights in Trinity Church, though they do not belong to it, I answer that whether they have them or not, is just as much a question of law for the Courts, and not for the Legislature, as the question whether I have a right to interfere with the property of St. George's Church, to which I do not belong, or with the stores and dwelling-houses they suppose themselves to own in fee simple absolute.

I know of no other ground than these two, on which it is sought to justify the act of confiscation now pending in the Legislature. Wealthy men and conservative men like those who are active in promoting it, must be visited with judicial blindness, or they would never ally themselves with blind popular clamor against a "wealthy religious corporation," and ask the Legislature to set up so perilous a precedent. The means they have consented to employ are worse, if possible, than the end they seek to attain. It is a dangerous novelty for the Legislature of this State to undertake the decision of questions whether one school of theological opinion or another be the authorized creed of a particular Church,—and whether one parish church or another is the better entitled to aid and bounty from Episcopalians. It is quite as alarming to find a Committee of the Legislature appointed to inquire into a question of private right sitting with closed doors, taking *ex parte* evidence "of opinion" from the very men who have constituted themselves or been constituted by others a "Committee" to attack those rights, refusing even a copy of the testimony thus taken to the parties interested in upholding them, and then suddenly putting on record, without notice or opportunity of defence to the party assailed, a report like that of last January, in which even the worst insinuations embodied in the vague hearsays thus collected are adopted and exaggerated.

Perhaps I may trouble you with some farther suggestions on this subject. It deserves attention. The rights of the ancient Corporation now assailed are of some dignity and of some importance—but they are insignificant when compared with the general security of private property, the stability of private right, and the honor of the State of New-York, and these are in equal jeopardy. O.

SATURDAY, March 21, 1857.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.* NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 24, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at old prices. Pearls, $7 37½@$7 43¾; Pots, $7 75@$7 81¼, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at former quotations: Java, 15c.@16c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¼c.@12c.; and St. Domingo, 11c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand is pretty brisk, and desirable lots are held with increasing confidence. We quote: Middling Uplands, 13¾c.@14c.; do. Gulfs, 14¼c.@14½c.; other kinds, proportionate rates, ℔ lb. From the Circular of Messrs. NEILL BROS. & CO., we can find room for only the following extract—showing the total Cotton movement of the week:

	Week's receipts.	Receipts since Sept. 1.	Week's exports	Expts. since Sept. 1.
1856-57...bales.	65,0[illegible]	2,[illegible],000	[illegible],000	1,444,000
1855-56...bales.	102,000	2,729,000	78,000	1,772,000
1854-55...bales.	68,000	1,[illegible],000	[illegible],000	1,250,000
1853-54...bales.	[illegible],000	2,056,000	[illegible],000	1,178,000
1852-53...bales.	79,000	2,690,000	62,000	1,495,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite dull and heavy for State and Western Flour. Home dealers are buying with reserve; shippers are reluctant to operate. The *Africa's* accounts are very discouraging. Prices of most kinds are decidedly lower, and very irregular. The sales reported to-day do not exceed 5,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 55@$5 65
Straight State	5 65@ 5 75
Favorite and Extra State	5 85@ 6 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 65@ 5 95
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 80@ 6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 25

Canadian is sparingly inquired for, at languid rates. Superfine to extra is worth only $6@$7 50 ℔ bbl; 550 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is depressed, cheaper, and declining. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,500 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6@$8 and $8 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly offered and purchased, at $3 50@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 25@$17 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The regular movements are limited, checked by the want of stock and the high claims of owners. Sales were made, by auction, to-day, of about 100 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $3 75; 40 half boxes do. do., at $1 80; 2,200 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $3 20@$3 35; and 500 half boxes do. do., at $1 65 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull, nominally down 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel, and still decreasing in value. We heard of sales of only small lots, including choice Canadian White, to arrive, at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid. Sales have been reported since our last of about 7,250 bushels, at prices ranging 85c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Towards the close factors could not get an offer of more than 88c. ℔ bushel, for the primest parcel. Buyers generally look for a fall. Barley readily brings $1 50@$1 60, in lots, ℔ bushel, being scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is still rare and needed at from $1 65@$1 75, some factors asking as much as $1 80 ℔ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for and are stiffly held at 54c.@55c. for Western; 53c.@54c. for State; 51½c.@53c. for Jersey, and 40c.@51c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, but at falling prices. We have heard of sales of about 51,000 bushels at 64c.@68c. for mixed Southern; 64c.@72c. for new and old yellow; and 65c.@73c. for new and old white, ℔ bushel. Mixed Western, in store, would be taken at 65c., but is not offered under 67c.@68c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 550 bales River purchased at 80c.@$1 for large and small lots ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 75 bales last year's growth disposed of at 8c.@12c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The demand is limited, but prices are supported.

LEAD—Is rather quiet, yet stiffly held.

LIME—Rockland has fallen to 88c.@90c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl. Demand, fair.

MOLASSES—The market is not active; prices, however, are unaltered. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; Porto Rico, 57c.@68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@58c.; and Clayed Cuba, 40c.@43c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Remain quiet and rather heavy at previously quoted rates.

OILS—Crude Whale finds ready buyers, mainly at 73c. ℔ gallon,—but nearly all other varieties are inactive, though quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving, sales having been reported since our last of about 850 bbls., in lots, at $24 for Mess, here and to arrive, and $19 10@$19 20 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11½c. for Hams; and 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is more sought after and is firm, at 10½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Lard is in good request at buoyant prices. The transactions since our last reach about 1,000 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to strictly prime, here and to arrive, at 14¾c.@14⅞c., and some kegs at 15c., ℔ lb. *Beef is in fair demand, at full rates.* The transactions since our last consist of 325 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $12 25@$13 25 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess; and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is worth $23@$23 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $23@$24 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in very light supply and good request, at 13c.@14c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 475 tcs. disposed of at $4 25@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs., mostly within the range.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices favor factors. Sales have been reported at about 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8⅛c.@10⅛c., with (last evening) an invoice of Manila to arrive at 9⅛c.; and 900 boxes Havana within our previous range. Refined sugars are more sought after, and are held for somewhat higher prices.

TALLOW—There have been 10,000 lbs. prime sold at old figures.

WHISKY—Sales transacted, to-day, of about 750 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 25½c.@26½c. ℔ gallon subsequently held higher.

FREIGHTS—Were not so brisk, but shipowners claimed full rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s. ℔ tierce; Pork, 2s. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
MOLYNEUX BELL has commenced his SPRING AND SUMMER RETAIL TRADE, And is prepared to offer to the ladies a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF MOIRE ANTIQUE, SILK AND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, In all the varieties and newest designs to be found in the City. His Stock of GUIPURE LACE, SCARFS AND MANTILLAS, IS UNSURPASSED BY ANY COMPETITOR. NEW DESIGNS ARE BEING OPENED DAILY. No. 58 Canal-st., Near Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!! BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING Will take place On THURSDAY, March 26, Upon which occasion Mr. B. will display A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED MANTLES, IN SILK, SILK AND LACE, AND ALL LACE. Also, a much LARGER STOCK than usual of HIS OWN WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE, In all the above fabrics.

MOURNING MANTILLAS. OPENING DAY. A large and elegant assortment of MOURNING MANTILLAS will be ready for inspection at WEED'S FASHIONABLE MOURNING EMPORIUM, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26. WEED'S MOURNING STORE, No. 579 Broadway, Directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS! FROM AUCTION. $5,000 worth of new Silks will be offered this morning at JUST & CO.'S, No. 51 Catharine-st., 4 doors from Monroe. 10 lots handsome Plaids and Foulards, 4s. 6d. 18 lots richer and heavier, a new style, 6s. 7 lots extra rich beautiful goods, at 8s. 3 lots Satin Plaids in a variety of styles. Great bargains. Ladies will please call and see the goods. JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine st., 4 doors from Monroe.

DAMAGED SHAWLS! DAMAGED SHAWLS!! A large lot of Stella Shawls at $2 00, slightly soiled on the outside. Several lots of the richest goods imported, imperfection very slight, at half price. Those in want will save money by calling early at JUST & CO.'S, No. 51 Catharine-st., four doors from Monroe-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!! BRODIE'S RETAIL OPENING Will take place On THURSDAY, March 26.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS for the MILLION, at PAVILION DE FLORA, No. 361 Broadway.

COIFFURES FOR ALL CREATION at PAVILION DE FLORA, No. 361 Broadway.

PAVILION DE FLORA offers perpetual attractions in FLOWERS, the most favored that Parisean product. No. 361 Broadway. JAMES TUCKER, Proprietor.

RICH FANCY RIBBONS On retail at PAVILION DE FLORA, No. 361 Broadway.

DOWN THEY GO! ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE. The whole of our immense stock to be CLOSED OUT by the 1st of June. Here are the prices for this week, and also the usual rates at other establishments:

	Our price.	Usual price.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$[illegible] 75	$[illegible] 50
White Toilet Sets	2 00	5 00
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00	24 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 25
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80	3 00
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Casters, each	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers, each	2 00	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 50	10 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks, each	2 75	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00

The public will agree with us that these figures are low, and when they examine the goods they will be sure to make their selections. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

JAMES CROPSEY, NO. 481 BROADWAY, Respectfully informs the public that his stock of SPRING GOODS is now complete, And invites the ladies to examine his assortment of Chintz Chené Silks in bayadere and figures, Printed Organdies and Jaconets, Organdie, Grenadine, Silk and Barège FLOUNCED ROBES. A very large stock of the newest and most MAGNIFICENT EMBROIDERIES, Black Lace Mantillas and Points. Just received from the late peremptory auction sales 400 pieces of IRISH LINENS, which will be sold below the cost of importation.

AEQUUM LOCUM, AEQUAS PROELII LEGES PETO. JAMES A. HEARN HAS NOW OPEN MANTELETS, BASQUES, TRAVELING CLOAKS, MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS, IN VARIETY, In taste and in elegance. HIS ASSORTMENT will exceed anything he has before offered. No. 775 Broadway, Above 9th-st.

MOURNING GOODS. COMPETITION CHALLENGED. Importations extraordinary. $100,000 worth of goods, suitable to every stage of mourning, from the bereaved widow to the most fastidious belle. Please call and examine. W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY. The Spring importations at GENIN'S Bazaar include all articles of silk, thread, cotton, and woolen underwear required by ladies, misses, infants, and boys, manufactured to order in Paris and London exclusively for this establishment. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES, IN RICH CHENE AND MEDALLION FLOUNCES. The above styles are confined to JAMES COOPER, No. 461 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES At an immense reduction, being the last week before removal to No. 703 Broadway. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-STREET, Having had his Dry Goods Store made more convenient and better lighted than heretofore, will be glad to see his customers again on and after Monday, 23d inst.

THE PRINCESS "MATHILDE" ROBE. A new and elegant style of promenade dress, At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

THE "ECOSSAIS" ROBE. The latest Parisian novelty, at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS ARE INFORMED THAT they can find 4-4 Long Cloth at 9 cents per yard, 4-4 Wamsutta Muslin, (the best Shirting Muslin in the country,) at 11½ cents, and 10-4 Utica Sheeting 25 cents per yard, and other domestic goods in proportion, at the closing sale. No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st. N. B.—All must be sold before April 1, next.

A. JAKOBI & CO., NO. 767 BROADWAY, return thanks to the ladies and public in general, for the patronage they received since the commencement of their closing sale, and beg to inform them that the sale will be continued until the 1st of April next only. A. JAKOBI & CO., No. 767 Broadway.

$20,000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES, Laces, &c., will be offered on Monday, March 23, at greatly reduced prices at the closing sale No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st. N. B.—The best stock of embroidered bands in the City.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS. [illegible] & BROTHER, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. OPPOSITE THE PARK. We are constantly receiving from Europe and the American sales ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CARPETINGS, which we offer at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. A fine stock of CHEAP INGRAINS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING MANTILLAS, Adapted to present season's wear, IN VELVET, TAFFETA AND MOIRE ANTIQUE. An exquisite assortment. Will be opened Monday, March 26. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS On BULPIN'S OPENING DAY, No. 361 Broadway. GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS, CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS, FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, VELVET MANTILLAS, SILK MANTILLAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPERS, Or Sutherland Mantles, A graceful and extremely beautiful garment. BULPIN'S opening day, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS, Opening day, Thursday, March 26, GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

HANDSOME VELVET MANTILLAS, For early Spring wear, On BULPIN'S opening day, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

DECIDED NOVELTIES FOR LADIES!! BULPIN'S SPRING MANTILLAS, Opening day, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT VELVET MANTILLAS, For early Spring costume. Beautiful, rich and new. On BULPIN'S opening day, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION Of new and elegant mantillas, On Thursday, March 26. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

1,000 SILK MANTILLAS, The latest Paris modes, Are now ready, And will be exhibited On BULPIN'S opening day, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

500 CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS, New and beautiful patterns IN RUFFLED SCARFS, SHAWLS AND TALMAS, On BULPIN'S opening day, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

100 VELVET MANTILLAS, For present season's wear, Will be exhibited, ON BULPIN'S OPENING DAY, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

200 GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS, Of most recherche designs, Will be exhibited ON BULPIN'S OPENING DAY, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

350 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, Rich in work; Beautiful in design. BULPIN'S OPENING DAY, Thursday, March 26. No. 361 Broadway.

COSTLY AND RECHERCHE MANTILLAS, The latest Parisian modes, Imported for the occasion, On BULPIN'S opening day. Thursday, March 26, No. 361 Broadway.

SPRING OPENING. GRAHAM & FANCHER will open, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, MANTELETS, BASQUES AND TRAVELING CLOAKS, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BLONDES, LACES, &c. SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND STYLE. No. 271 Hudson-st., Between Canal and Spring sts.

DOMESTICS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION! Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Canton Flannels, White and Colored Woolen Flannels, and every other variety of domestic manufacture. THE LARGEST RETAIL STOCK of Domestic Goods in the City. 15 PER CENT. BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS!! Muslin de Laines, Printed Jaconets, Percales, Bareges, Tissues, Brilliants, Poplins, &c., &c., &c. Also, ORGANDIE, BAREGE, AND TISSUE ROBES, Received per recent arrivals. Extra Rich Chintz, Satin Striped, Flounced Robes, and Plain do., FROM $4 50 to $25 PER ROBE. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS! One week more, which will be the last of the great closing sale of wet goods at COLBY'S. Wet Silks, Wet Damasks and Napkins, Wet Linen Shirting and Sheeting, Wet Brilliants and Drapery. Wet Quilts and Blankets. Wet Cotton Shirting and Sheeting. N. B.—A large stock of new Spring Goods will be opened this morning. Rich Goods at low prices. A. G. COLBY, corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF BLACK LACES. Black thread and Guipure laces, all widths; black thread veils, both round and square corners, in new designs; black thread collars, sets, coiffures, barbs and wristletts, point a l'Aiguille and point applique laces, sets, collars, &c., in great variety; Paris embroidered collars, sets, bands, basques, &c. new patterns; a new style of handkerchief, very dressy; also a superb assortment of made-up lace goods, illusion capes, &c., our own peculiar styles. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 523 Broadway.

MANTILLAS, TALMAS, AND BASQUES. A full assortment of ENTIRELY NEW SPRING STYLES and approved Paris Shapes, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL! Ready Monday, March 23. MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., and (new numbers) 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT AND CHEAP CARPETINGS. Superfine Ingrains..........at 75 cents. Extra Super Three-plys..........at $1. English Brussels..........at $1. Tapestry Velvets..........at $1 50. ALSO, Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Druggets, &c., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.

LACE GOODS. Point d'Alencon, Point de Gaze, Brussels, Applique, Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, Bridal Veils and Flouncings, in sets to match; Black Thread Lace Veils, Shawls, Mantillas and Flouncings in great variety, and in new and magnificent designs, imported expressly for the retail trade, are just received by the *America*, for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer.

JAMES GRAY & CO. Have just opened a beautiful selection of RICH DRESS GOODS, SILKS, GRENADINES, FOULARDS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACCONETS, DELAINES, PRINTS, And a general assortment of fashionable Dry Goods, No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a superb assortment of REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, and FLOUNCINGS, in great variety. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

MOURNING GOODS. Black Crepe Maretz, Black Mousseline de Laine, Black Alpaca, Black Bombasine, Black Calico, Black Gingham, Grenadine, Bareges and Crapes, and all goods suitable for Mourning, always on hand and for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS. A SPECIAL BARGAIN. Just received, Three cases of Plaid Challie de Soie, beautiful patterns and texture, 2s. 6d. per yard, positively worth 4s. Call and see them. W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

WHITE GOODS. A large assortment of [illegible] Brilliants, Mulls, [illegible] Swiss [illegible] will be offered at retail on Monday, the 23d inst. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer.

COTTON YARN, CANDLEWICK, CARPET Warp, Cotton Twine, Cotton Batting of every quality, and Black and White Waddings, very heavy, for Furriers' use, &c., &c., for sale by THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 24 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] EMBROIDERIES [illegible] LACE [illegible] HONITON SETS, [illegible] ILLUSION CAPES, [illegible] GUIPURE, HONITON, VALENCIENNES AND POINT [illegible] 10,000 French, Swiss and Cambric Bands. New opened at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

A GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT [illegible] will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, [illegible] AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and the privilege of selecting [illegible] GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

ELEGANT PARIS [illegible] Baradere, Chene, [illegible] Robes, in great variety. Also, EXTRA RICH SILK FLOUNCED ROBES [illegible] ALSO, A very desirable and full assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS. New Spring Silks, at 75 cents to $1 per yard. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., and new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. 4-4 Linen, Pillow Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Doilies, Huckabacks, Lawns and Towelings, Counterpanes, all sizes and qualities, Colored and White Flannels, Table Covers, &c., &c., for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer.

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES. In new designs, received by the America, will be opened on Monday, the 23d inst. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer.

MILLINERY.

MOURNING MILLINERY. OPENING DAY. Grand exposition of Paris Millinery on Wednesday and Thursday, March 25 and 26, at WEED'S MOURNING STORE, No. 579 Broadway, Directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

REMOVAL. E. T. WILDE Begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. [illegible] John-st., to the new store NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. The undersigned opens his new ware-rooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising SILK GOODS, STRAW GOODS, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES, BONNET FRAMES, &c. To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. E. T. WILDE, Importer and Manufacturer.

PARIS MILLINERY. Madame FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a choice assortment of PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.

ECONOMY IN RICH NEW STYLES OF Spring ribbons, bonnet silks, millinery goods, dress trimmings, French flowers, crapes, fringes, &c. [illegible] cut sale, before removal of M. H. LICHTENSTEIN [illegible] from No. 30 Bowery to No. [illegible] Broadway, on the 1st of May next. Great sacrifices are now made by [illegible] these goods. Wholesale buyers would do well to [illegible] themselves of such a rare opportunity to make a saving of 25 per cent., to lay in their Spring supply from this stock. Daily additions to the extensive stock [illegible] manufacturers, direct from Europe.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK MILLINERY. Mrs. M. FEELY, No. 734 Division-st., will open on Thursday, 26th inst., a most extensive and [illegible] assortment of Paris and New-York Millinery. Wholesale buyers, and those requiring elegant patterns [illegible] invited to call and examine this stock before making their selections elsewhere. As usual, they will be supplied on the most reasonable terms. MRS. M. FEELY, No. 734 Division-st.

1857.—SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.—Grand opening for the season, on Thursday, [illegible] at SIMMONS' old stand, No. 564 Broadway. N. B.—Merchants and milliners liberally dealt with, as usual. W. SIMMONS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WHITFIELD & HOPKINS, AGENTS, NO. 307 Broadway, opposite the Bancroft House, will open their Spring style of French millinery and straw goods, flowers, feathers, &c., &c., all of the latest [illegible] to which they respectfully solicit the attention of the ladies.

MRS. HART, LATE OF NO. 361 BROADWAY, will open Paris Millinery on Thursday, [illegible] inst., at her show rooms, No. 761 Broadway, up stairs. The latest styles of dress patterns just received, and the trade supplied.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY. The Misses ROMANES respectfully intimate that they have now on hand the latest styles of Bonnets for the season. Orders for pattern Bonnets for the trade promptly attended to. No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

MRS. HALLINGS, NO. 67 OLD CANAL-st., and late at No. 335 Broadway, will open rich Parisian Spring and Summer millinery on Thursday next, the 26th inst., to which she invites the attention of dealers visiting the City and ladies generally.

MISS ALICE MORGAN, No. 504 BROADWAY—Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, will open Paris Spring Millinery on THURSDAY, March 26.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO OR THREE SINGLE gentlemen, where they can obtain the comforts of a home. Price moderate. Address H. A. W., [illegible] Times office.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st.—FRANCIS RIDER informs his friends and the public that he has [illegible] the above hotel. This house is kept on the American and European plans, having a table d'hote and restaurant. The rooms are let singly or en suite, with or without board. The transient visitor will find it very convenient in its proximity to the New-Haven, Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Depots, and as a permanent residence [illegible] decidedly the most healthy and beautiful in the City. The hotel has all the modern improvements, and is furnished throughout with every regard to the ease, comfort and luxury of its guests. F. RIDER avails himself of this opportunity of thanking his friends and the public for their patronage, and assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part to merit its continuance.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE well-furnished room, with a large closet, and use of bath, may be had, with partial board, in a private family, near the City Hall, for two young gentlemen [illegible] European education preferred. Address, with real name and place of business, R. S., Box No. [illegible] Lower Post-Office, N. Y.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE and single gentlemen, may be accommodated with rooms and board on moderate terms, by applying at No. 101 West 16th-st. Baths, gas, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire rooms, with board, in a first-class house (private family preferred,) on or before 1st May; location between Bleecker and 23d sts., and 2d and 6th avs. A good table is required; and for suitable accommodations [illegible] per month will be paid, and will be permanent if suited. Address B. G., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AT NO. [illegible] SCHERMERHORN-st., between Boerum and Smith sts., handsome furnished apartments can be had singly, or in suites. The house is commodious and pleasantly located from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO OR three families can obtain board with comfortably furnished rooms, from the 1st May to the 1st October, in a private family living in Lenox, Berkshire County, Mass. Address C. B. M., office of Daily Times.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence May 6. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained, at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. [illegible] 4th-av., New-York.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife in a private family residing in the central part of the City, between Broadway and [illegible], and 3d and 20th sts. They will furnish their room and bedroom if required in the terms of their board. References given and required. Address A. B., at the office of the Daily Times.

PARTIAL BOARD AND ROOM WANTED immediately, by a single gentleman, in a private family, or where there are few boarders; location between Bleecker and 10th sts. No notice taken of communications that do not answer this description. Address, stating terms, W. S., Times office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED—BOARD TO LET—To a quiet, respectable gentleman only, in the immediate neighborhood of Madison square, Clarendon and Everett Houses. The family occupying the house is small and strictly private. Address C. R., Box No. 44 Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a pleasant room, [illegible] without board, on May 1, in a small private family. Good references required. Inquire No. [illegible]

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor of No. [illegible] East 14th-st., will be vacated on or about the 1st of May. They are well calculated for a quiet private family, or a party of gentlemen, with board.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS—NORTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a superior [illegible] at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] by [illegible] Shillings a week. Single copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, [illegible] in advance.

Publication Office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New-York Appointments are a little in the fog, their official promulgation having been for some reason withheld. It was understood in Washington last evening, however, that the following disposition of offices had certainly been made:

For Collector .... Augustus Schell.
For Surveyor .... Emanuel B. Hart.
For [illegible] .... I. H. Birdsall.
For Marshal .... Isaiah Rynders.
For [illegible] .... George N. Sanders.

We are still without the names of the appointees to the offices of Postmaster, Naval Storekeeper, and Inspector of Drugs, though it was confidently asserted, in this City, yesterday, that Mr. Fowler had been reappointed to the former office. The Drug agency will probably be over to-day.

The steamship Africa, with three days later news from Europe, arrived yesterday morning. We receive by this mail the British ministerial explanations, with reference to the recent defeat in Parliament on the China question. Lord Palmerston in the Commons, and Earl Granville in the Lords, simultaneously announced that, after temporary estimates were voted, and other urgent business transacted, Parliament would be dissolved, and an appeal made to the Courts. In the meantime, and in despite of defeat, it does not appear, from the First Minister's statement, that there will be any material alteration in the policy to be pursued towards China. No official intimation is given that Sir John Bowring, and other British officials, will be recalled. On the contrary, orders have been issued for the immediate embarkation of men and military stores for the seat of war, with clearly every indication that determined steps will be taken to protect the lives and property of British residents in China, now believed to be in imminent peril. Lord Palmerston has received addresses of sympathy from Liverpool, Manchester and other important cities, and, to judge from the tone of the independent newspaper press of the United Kingdom, he is strongly supported by the masses of the nation.

Some further intelligence of an important character has been received from China. The authorities and the people were ferocious in their enmity to the English, and a wholesale attempt to poison the latter at Hong Kong had created considerable alarm. At Singapore, the Chinese threatened to massacre all the European residents, and a panic prevailed. We publish, elsewhere, the chief points of the proclamation from the Court at Pekin to the Governor of the Five Ports; it exhibits such a bitter and determined hostility to the British as to afford ample grounds for the apprehension that existing difficulties will not be easily settled. It was further reported that the Government had seized the Central opium depôt belonging to the East India Company.

Through Russian sources we are informed that the Shah has ratified the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Constantinople between Ferukh Khan and the Representatives of the United States. This treaty authorizes the establishment of an American Mission at Teheran, and Consulates at Teheran, Tauris, and Bushire. The signing of the treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Persia, was officially announced in Parliament by Earl Granville, on the 5th of March.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper, a very interesting account, copied from a London journal, of late operations and successes of American Missionaries in Persia.

The Washington Star states that reliable information from Panama has been received at Washington, to the effect that Messrs. Morse and Bowlin, the Special and Resident Ministers from this Government in New-Granada, have been constrained to demand their passports, owing to the determination of that Government to refuse to do justice in the matters now in issue with the United States, and that great excitement consequently exists on the Isthmus, where it is confidently anticipated that the Government here will promptly direct United States vessels of war to take possession of the ports of Panama and Aspinwall.

Two slaves—a yellow man and a black—owned by a Nashville hotel-keeper, attempted to escape from bondage last week, by traveling together as master and servant. One was sufficiently white to carry out the deception, until recognized by a Nashville merchant, Mr. Charles Fox, who was on his way to New-York. Levi, the yellow man, finding he was detected, drew a pistol and shot himself in the abdomen and afterwards cut his throat, preferring death to a return to Slavery.

Ex-President Pierce declines the compliment of a public dinner, tendered him by citizens of Philadelphia, stating that he has adopted a rule to discourage all such demonstrations. The General will pass the month of April in Philadelphia.

Trinity Church matters again occupied a good share of attention in the State Senate yesterday. A remonstrance was presented from the Chamber of Commerce against discriminating tolls. Resolutions complimentary to General Wool, and tendering him the privileges, were adopted in both houses.

The inhabitants of Chelsea, Mass., have voted to accept a City Charter. This will not move them any further from Boston, nor prevent Chelsea from being in fact a part of the latter place, the same as Brooklyn is a part of New-York.

We learn from Kansas that Mr. Robinson has withdrawn his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas, and declared his adhesion to the Topeka Constitution. The Free-State Convention is reported to have been the largest ever held in Kansas, the proceedings being very enthusiastic.

A second bedplate for the steamer Baltic was cast yesterday afternoon at the Novelty Works. It was one of the heaviest castings ever made, weighing something over sixty tons. It was a splendid success,—the operation being perfect in every respect, and was witnessed by a large crowd of specialists. The Adriatic, which lies in dock at the works, is rapidly advancing towards completion. She will be by all odds the most magnificent vessel afloat.

There was an important decision in the General Term, Supreme Court, yesterday, concerning the law of negotiable paper. Mr. Moore sold some coal to Mr. McGarvey, who gave in payment his note, made payable to Moore, and endorsed by Mr. Clark. The note was protested, and Moore sued both the maker and endorser. The question is, whether a holder, who is also a payee, can recover of an endorser who has endorsed for the purpose of giving the maker [illegible] credit with such payee. [illegible] of course will go to the Court of Appeals.

J. W. Warner, of No. 394 Broadway, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of fraud. It appears that he received from, and sold for, a Mr. Lewis Salin two notes for $1,000 each, but did not return the proceeds to Mr. Salin as punctually as desirable. The matter was set down for examination.

Few lectures during the late lecturing season have achieved the success attained last night by the discourse on the "Battles in the Crimea," delivered, at Hope Chapel, by Capt. De La Riviere, an officer of the Zouave Guard. The advertisement preluding the lecture described the Captain as "a participant in the sanguinary engagements of the Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, Tchernaya, and the storming of Sebastopol," but hinted nothing further respecting him. But few persons imagined that the building would be crowded with a most intelligent auditory, and that the utmost enthusiasm would be manifested. Yet such was the case, and at the close of the lecture a meeting was organized, on motion of General Wetmore, and General Sandford was appointed to the Chair. A resolution of thanks to Captain De La Riviere was passed, and he was invited to deliver other lectures on the same subject.

The mud in the streets grows deeper and more like putty every hour. The people, finding indignation entirely ineffective, are trying to shame Ebling into a sense of duty. In scores of places, yesterday, they had piled the mud into tombs, mounds and graves, out of which the hats and boots of effigies protruded, and over the heaps placed inscriptions in shocking verse, commenting on the undiscovered virtues of Mayor Wood, and the wretched inefficiency of Ebling. The streets have not yet been given over to the contractors, to whom they were awarded last week. Why, we are unable to discover.

The Surrogate gave a decision yesterday in the James Bach will case, ordering the same to probate. Mr. Bach was formerly a merchant of this City, but retired from business for the past twelve years. He died in October last at the age of 70, leaving all his personal and real estate to two lady housekeepers. As he left no known relatives, the will was contested by the Public Administrator, claiming for the City the personal property, and by the Attorney-General, claiming on behalf of the State the real estate. The will was contested on the ground of incapacity, and undue influences upon the testator. The Surrogate held that the evidence showed that the decedent was possessed of sound mind and testamentary capacity when he made the will. The amount of property involved is some $20,000.

The furniture, dental apparatus, and other effects of Dr. Burdell, at No. 31 Bond-street, are to be sold at auction on Monday next, by the Public Administrator, pursuant to the order of the Surrogate. The furniture to be sold includes that in the first and second stories only. That of the basement, the third story and the attic, belongs to Mrs. Cunningham, and will remain undisturbed till the 1st of next May. Mrs. Cunningham's children will remain unmolested in the house till the 1st of May.

The examination of Coroner Connery, relative to alleged indecorum in his examination of witnesses at the "Grand Inquest" at No. 31 Bond-street, on the body of Dr. Harvey Burdell, was commenced yesterday before Judge Daly. The proceedings, if not very interesting, were at least very funny. Whether they will redeem the lack of dignity complained of in the aforesaid inquest, or add fresh ridicule to that investigation, may, at present, be considered a doubtful matter.

The City Assessors—two from each Ward—held a meeting yesterday at the City Hall, to take action towards getting a uniform salary allowed them. They propose to petition the Board of Supervisors to give them $700 each per annum, the compensation at present paid to the Brooklyn Assessors. At the present time their pay is decided by the value of property assessed in their respective Wards, and varies from $425 to $625 a year, never, according to their statement, exceeding the last named amount.

A divorce suit was commenced in the Supreme Court Circuit yesterday, to which the parties are James Y. and Emily A. Smith.

The Almshouse Governors met yesterday and did nothing of importance. Under their care there are now 6,623 persons.

The Palmerston Ministry.

Lord Palmerston's faith in the vitality of his official character really almost reaches the sublimity of fanaticism. Fortune and faithful followers have conspired to feed the flame of his belief with the fuel of experience, and now after nearly half a century of public life, at an age when most men begin to think of the arm-chair of repose and the chimney corner of domestic adulation, the high-spirited Viscount, having sustained in the Commons a defeat as vexatious as it must have been unexpected, throws himself and his Cabinet at once upon the country with the audacity of a Sheridan and the self-confidence of a Pitt.

Parliament combines to kill Palmerston, and lo! it is Palmerston who kills Parliament! "You have beaten me," he cries to the disorderly army of the allies, "You have beaten me; but, in beating me, you have beaten a Parthian foe, whose retreat shall be your ruin." The Ministerial statement made by the Premier in the House of Commons breathes a spirit of defiance so absolute as to be positively good-humored. Lord Palmerston patronizes the "accidental majority" in the most supreme way. He tells them flatly—what they very well know—that no man of them can hope to combine a party sufficiently strong to carry the country against the existing Ministry, and declares that, as they have shown themselves unwilling to acquiesce in the policy of a Government which they may overthrow but cannot supplant, it is just as well that they should be sent back to their constituents for "revision and correction." "You have been a Parliament now," he says, "for five long years, in the course of which you have seen much more of life than usually falls to the lot of Parliaments—you have had your share of governing and debating—more than your share of excitement and interest. Why should you not be dissolved and returned to your original elements? In truth you are a very *old* Parliament, and therefore you can hardly suit me who am a very young Premier." He passes disdainfully over the agency of Mr. Cobden in the vote which brought on the crisis, hardly alluding to the existence of the party of which that gentleman is the temporary leader. He compliments Mr. Disraeli on the good sense and good breeding of his recent course, and gives Mr. Gladstone a sarcastic intimation that he is quite too headlong and impulsive a creature to be successful in organizing afresh the shattered system of Torydom. In short, from the beginning to the end of his brilliant and effective speech, he is as jaunty, as supercilious, as satirical, as free from malice, and as contemptuous of principle as ever.

He will carry on the business of the country as carefully as Parliament will permit; he will support Sir John Bowring as stoutly as the national honor now requires; and he will leave the final judgment of his policy and his measures to be pronounced, not on the benches of St. Stephen's, but at the hustings of all England, with an evident conviction that the verdict of the electors will continue himself and his friends in power; not because they are the persons best fitted to administer the affairs of Great Britain, but because nobody else can be found upon whom a decent working majority of votes can be united.

We have little doubt that the event will bear him out. Mr. Cobden took up the gauntlet of the Premier with some slight appearance of irritation, and proclaimed his readiness to go into a contest against the cry of "Palmerston forever, and war in China!" But it is difficult to see just what rallying cry Mr. Cobden himself expects to lead on and up into the shout of "Victory!" No great question of principle can be brought before the country between this time and the month of May, and England cannot be revolutionized by an appeal in behalf of Commissioner Yeh and the Celestial Empire. The political world of our transatlantic cousins is subsiding rapidly into the condition in which De Tocqueville found our own public life to be twenty years ago, when he declared himself to be in some doubt whether most to pity the people who could be agitated by such trivial questions, or to envy the people who could find no questions more important to divide them. The need of statesmanship is passing over from the Old world to the New. Let us hope that with the need the *gift* of statesmanship also may come to us!

The Governor of Kansas.

Gov. Geary is reported, by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, to have disclaimed the statements put into his mouth by the Missouri *Democrat*, attributing his resignation to a failure of the late President to give him promised support. It is now alleged that his abandonment of the Territory was prompted by other reasons. On the other hand, the Missouri *Democrat* declares that Gov. Geary uttered everything attributed to him, in the presence of five or six witnesses, and said much more in condemnation of the Pro-Slavery faction in Kansas, which they did not publish. We hope it will not be found that the Ex-Governor has permitted vanity to get the better of discretion. If he were going to Washington for the purpose of making better terms with the new Administration, and obtaining fresh support, he should have talked less freely in a newspaper-office. If, on the contrary, he has no intention of returning, he should not retreat from statements which he has made.

It is rumored that Robert J. Walker is thought of as his successor. We doubt whether the office would suit him any better than he would suit the country. Why not give Senator Douglas an opportunity to distinguish himself in this new field? As the father of the Nebraska bill, he may be supposed thoroughly to understand its true intent and meaning,—and he would probably be glad of an opportunity to vindicate his assurances to the Democracy of the North, that the bill was not intended to carry Slavery into Kansas. He has all the ability, energy and courage essential to the proper discharge of the Executive functions; and he could not fail to command the respect and confidence of those in the Territory who make the most trouble there.

We should be glad, on the whole, to see Senator Douglas appointed to the vacant post. The President could not possibly give any stronger pledge of his determination to give the doctrine of popular sovereignty full effect.

The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

We do not see much reason to doubt the speedy and satisfactory return to our shores of the Treaty which goes out to England in the steamship *America* from Boston to-day. For, although the much-talked-of "amendments" upon which the Senate has been occupied in secret session have not been formally published to the world, enough has been made known of their tenor and force to warrant a belief that the English Ministry will make little difficulty in accepting them as modifications of the original instrument, which do not at all affect its vital qualities.

The objects held in view by the British Government, from the beginning of the negotiations which resulted in the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, were stated by Lord Clarendon himself, in the House of Lords, during the debate on the Queen's Speech, in almost the very words which we have ourselves employed, on more than one occasion, to describe them. According to Lord Clarendon, England considered herself to have "no interest in Central America beyond that of possessing a free transit across the Isthmus," and, for the purpose of securing that object, not to herself alone, but to all the commercial nations of the globe, she was willing to waive all minor considerations, insisting only on such a guarantee of the rights and interests of the Mosquito Indians as those Indians had a just claim to expect of her, after nearly two hundred years of a quasi-protection, invited by them, and afforded by Great Britain. As we understand the "amendments" proposed by the Senate, they do not touch the question of the free transit, and do not interfere materially with the guarantees required by England, for the security and the liberties of her copper-colored sovereigns of the most debatable region in all that highly-debatable land of Central America.

The most important proposition advanced by the advisers of the President seems to refer not so much to the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, itself, as to a secondary treaty concluded between England and Honduras, for the cession to the latter State of the Island of Ruatan, previously claimed and occupied by England. As the treaty was negotiated between two powers in whose affairs the American Senate can hardly demand to be heard as of right, it may appear to have been a somewhat uncalled-for anxiety for the welfare of others, which stimulated this particular modification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. Such, however, is not the case. For by the treaty between England and Honduras, it is expressly provided that "Slavery shall, at no future time be permitted to exist in the Island of Ruatan or the other islands of the Bay of Honduras;" and as it has now been judicially decided that wherever Slavery is to be found, there the genius of the American Republic is present to protect it, our Senators in secret session assembled have endeavored to deserve well of their country by interposing the ægis and the eagle of the United States between this prohibitory clause and the possible future of our most interesting national institution.

They have done this much, indeed, with the boldness and [illegible] which its dignity demanded, for they have contented themselves with suggesting such changes in the language of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty as may enable the American Government to recognize the cession of the Bay Islands, and the establishment of their neutrality under the flag of Honduras, without committing itself on the Anti-Slavery propositions of the Convention by which these objects were secured.

One might have expected a grander and more prophetic self-assertion from these devotees of "manifest destiny," to whom we are chiefly indebted for these objections; but we are content to leave the merely critical consideration of the manner in which they have recorded their protest, in order to call the attention of our Democratic readers to the instructive fact, that these so-called Democratic leaders, who are never weary of declaiming against "entangling alliances" offer no objections to entering into a joint-protectorate with England over Central America, excepting such as are drawn from the incompatibility of that arrangement with their dominant passion for the protection of Slavery! As obstacles to the final settlement of the Central-American question, these "amendments" of the Senate, we repeat, will be easily disposed of on the other side of the Atlantic. What the effect upon the reputation of American diplomacy and statesmanship may be of such objections to such an instrument, is quite another question, and one upon which we have little wish to enter. For the simple conclusion of the whole matter is this—that after a series of vexatious difficulties between England and America, originating in bad policy, and aggravated by worse diplomacy on the part of both nations, had at last been brought to a termination by an elaborately drawn and much-debated Treaty, the final ratification of that Treaty was needlessly delayed, and even hazarded, by an opposition which rested ostensibly upon grounds so slight and untenable as to justify and even to provoke the suspicion, that the party which acted upon it was governed by a regard to ulterior and unrevealed objects, as little likely,—were their real nature known,—to secure the support of Americans as to command the sympathy of Englishmen.

How to Make the Best of a Bad Business.—A bargain is a bargain, in marriage as in everything else;—and *bad* bargains are perhaps quite as common in this department of human affairs as in any other. Mr. John G. Boker has lost a daughter and Mr. John Dean has gained a wife, and many very unpleasant features characterize the transaction on both sides. Mr. Boker was naturally and excusably most zealous and determined in his opposition to the marriage;—but his daughter was of full age, competent, therefore, to make contracts for herself, and in this case simply exercised an unquestioned right, in which the law protects her. Mr. Boker has done all he could to prevent the marriage, and we have no doubt he acted throughout from a sincere and zealous desire to promote the welfare and secure the happiness of his daughter.

But he has been foiled—as many an anxious and tender father has been foiled in the same way before. He must of necessity submit:—but it is a matter of very great importance to him, as well as to others, *how* he may acquiesce in what he cannot help. It is very common for parents whose wishes and hopes have been thwarted in this way, to enter upon a life-long punishment of their offending children—to cast them off, disown them, and spend the remainder of their lives in reflecting upon the misery and wretchedness to which their righteous anger may have reduced them. Mr. Boker will probably be tempted by his evil genius—which will assume the guise of family pride and self-respect—to venture upon the same experiment. We hope, for his own sake, that he will not do it without serious reflection. Let him first consult confidentially some father who has suffered similar wrong, and taken this method of redress. Let him ask him whether discarding an offending daughter,—thrusting her out of his heart and house,—reducing her from affluence to penury, has brought happiness to his hearth, sweet sleep to his pillow, and the calm satisfaction of having acted with nobleness and magnanimity to his hours of solitude. Let him find out whether he has really added to his stock of domestic comfort,—whether he is quite at ease in conscience and at heart, or whether he does not very often say to himself, if not to others, that the matter was badly managed and that on the whole he would give half his fortune if the dear girl,—offender as she is,—were only back again, where he could love her and make her happy. Pride, parental or personal, is a bad adviser:—and when it prompts to acts that stifle the affections, it is cruel and false and can lead to nothing but unhappiness,—masked it may be, but none the less gnawing and real. Mr. Boker is a man of sense and of taste:—he must be a man of feeling and of judgment also. He will learn—if he does not know it now,—that no man ever became happy by becoming cruel,—that severity to a child is so against nature that it is sure to avenge itself,—and that no extent of wrong-doing should suffice to root out of a father's heart all solicitude for the well-being of his daughter. If he will believe this in advance and act upon it, he will save himself years of misery which otherwise the lesson may cost.

An English Opinion of Coroner Connery.—Notwithstanding that our English brethren have a pretty constant succession of domestic murders of their own to speculate upon, the murder of Doctor Burdell, and the conduct of Coroner Connery, appear to have excited about as much attention in London as they did here. The *Times*, of the 5th inst., says:

> "It is not for us to impugn the judicial customs of other nations, but certainly a more violent contradiction to English usages in such matters than the inquest at New-York into the manner in which the late Dr. Burdell came to so tragical an end, can scarcely be conceived."

But, when the *Times* reads the reports of the examination into the conduct of Coroner Connery, which was commenced yesterday, it will find that the conduct of that official was as much in contradiction to our own usages in such cases as it was to the usages of England.

"Not so Bad as we Seem."—We were inclined to feel unhappy yesterday, under the imputation of the *Tribune* that we had given efficient support to the cause of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, until we discovered, in the same paragraph, a concession that every advance of [illegible] step in this direction had been followed by a [illegible] of [illegible]. On [illegible] up the last results, we came to the conclusion that [illegible], after all, had not received any very alarming amount of aid and comfort at our hands.

Roads to the Pacific.—The dream of half a century begins to be realized, and we may soon expect to see a well-made road across the Continent from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. Not a railroad, it is true, but its sure and necessary precursor—a properly-constructed wagon road—has been authorized by Congress, and active preparations are making for the effective expenditure of the appropriations provided for that purpose. Three different Departments of the Government will unite their experience and their forces for the prosecution of the work. The Department of the Interior disburses $500,000, appropriated for the construction of military roads, the War Department $100,000 for digging artesian wells to supply water on the desert, and the Post-Office Department gives out the contract of $600,000 per annum for transportation of the mail over the new road.

The general course of the main road to be made, (for there are two others of less importance, to connect with roads now constructing in the Territories,) is that of the Memphis railroad route marked out by one of the Pacific Railroad surveys. As the principal work is to be done under direction of a Civil Department, instead of the War Office, we may hope for expedition and economy,—for experience has established the fact that public roads constructed in the Territories under direction of the Indian Bureau have been cheaper, better and far more expeditiously made than those engineered by the War Department. At all events, there seems to be a disposition to hasten the work; and we learn from Washington that the necessary preliminaries are being arranged as rapidly as though the new Administration were not overborne by the pressure of patriots who seek opportunity to serve the Government and themselves. There is no reason to doubt that the appropriation will be sufficient to put the entire line in good condition for travel, although additional expenditure will doubtless be necessary for permanent improvements.

A Liberal Measure.—A resolution was adopted in our Board of Aldermen, on Monday night, permitting farmers in this neighborhood to dig manure in our streets to be used on their lands. Considering that our merchants are compelled to pay the Peruvian Government large sums for the privilege of taking guano from the Chincha Islands, the resolution of our Aldermen offering the freedom of the streets to the farmers, must be regarded as extremely liberal. If the Commissioner of Streets were to offer the manure under his charge for sale, we presume he would obtain some very favorable bids. If the English and French Governments were aware that they could have the privilege of sweeping our streets, they would probably send over a fleet of ships to load with the rich deposits of our thoroughfares, instead of sending to the Pacific for guano. In return for the unfriendly action of the New-Jersey Legislature, in refusing to loan us the use of Sandy Hook for a *lazaretto*, we heap coals of fire on the heads of those unneighborly people, by permitting them to help themselves, scot free, of the valuable manure with which our streets are so thickly spread.

The Spring Trade of New-York and Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* modestly remarks that "Philadelphia enjoys, in fact, a geographical position which enables her to forward goods to the West, in the Spring, several weeks earlier than New-York." We must confess that this piece of information takes us by surprise, as it probably will our jobbers and their Western customers. As Philadelphia is but five or six hours' distance from New-York, and there is a constant communication between the two cities, by means of railroads and steamboats, we do not see how Philadelphia can have more than a few hours the advantage of New-York, in forwarding goods, at the most. The *Ledger* also says that Philadelphia can undersell New-York merchants, because rents are not so high in that city as they are here. But, let that be as it may, we would inform our neighbor in the cheap city, that the high rents in New-York are owing solely to the great amount of business done by those who pay them. If customers did not find it to their advantage to buy goods in New-York, rents would very soon come down to the level of Philadelphia prices.

Cheap as Dirt.—This unsavory proverb may have had a certain degree of economical truth in by-gone days, but it is long since it had any in this City. Dirt is, in fact, a very dear commodity. Our dirty streets cost, last year, in hard cash more than $800,000, but the incidental cost of them must have exceeded a million. This year we are to pay, by contract, only $179,000, which is comparatively cheap. If our dirty streets should breed an epidemic, as they possibly may, the cost of our City dirt would not fall short of a hundred millions. The City of Washington is paying rather heavily, just now, for their dirty sewers, and the proprietors of the National Hotel have found dirt to be anything but cheap. The old proverb should be dropped and "clean and cheap" adopted in its place. We hope our own hotel-keepers will not fail to profit by the disastrous dirtiness of Washington.

The Boot on the Other Leg.—The *Evening Post* is decidedly in favor of transferring the Government of the City from the City Hall in the Park to the Capitol at Albany, for the alleged reason that

> "The City is ruled by the Federal Government, through the Custom-House, and the people of our City have no more to do with the administration of its public affairs, than the people of France or Russia have to do with theirs. It becomes, then, a simple question whether New-York City shall be governed at Washington or at Albany; by the general or State Government. For our own part, we confess we prefer State rule, under all circumstances, to the other."

The *Post* is not well posted. The boot happens to be on the other leg. Our Mayor has left the City in the charge of the Alderman of the Sixth Ward during the past fortnight, while he has been in Washington assisting the President in disposing of the Federal offices in New-York.

Earl-y.—In the debate in the House of Lords on the defeat of the ministry on the Chinese affair, the whole business of the upper house of Parliament was conducted, according to the reports altogether by noblemen bearing the title of Earl.

"The Earl of Hardwicke asked Lord Panmure," &c.; the "Earl of Ellenborough begged," &c.; "Earl Grey wished to know," &c.; "Earl Granville denied the right," &c.; "the Earl of Malmesbury asked," &c.; "the Earl of Clarendon [illegible]," &c.; [illegible] "the Earl of [illegible] denied," &c.

The [illegible] State.—This [illegible] designation of that part of New-Jersey which lies across the North River ought to be applied to the representatives who voted against our Quarantine being removed to Sandy Hook.

Amusements.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A petite drama in one act, from the French, called the "[illegible] Wife," was played here last night for the first time. It is founded on an incident of the Reign of Terror, and although of slight material is [illegible]. The heroine is Mme. Josée de [illegible], (Miss Laura Keene.) Her husband has been proscribed, and the blood-hounds of Robespierre are everywhere in pursuit of him. For eighteen months he has evaded their search, owing to the devotion and ingenuity of his wife, who secretes him in her own house, and by studiously avowing the most ultra [illegible] succeeds in throwing off suspicion. [illegible], an officer of [illegible], is deceived, and proposes for the hand of the citoyenne. At length, however, his suspicions are aroused. An old and devoted servant of Madame suspects that some improper character makes the house his hiding place, and [illegible] by the cold sacrificial patriotism of his mistress, hastens to make the fact known to [illegible]. A discovery is the consequence, but it comes harmlessly, for Robespierre has died in the meantime, and [illegible]'s authority is at an end.

The piece is supported by Miss Laura Keene, Mr. Jordan, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible]. The lady necessarily has the most arduous part to sustain, and the two opposite characters which she assumes, are very ably delineated. She leaves nothing to suggest. The gentlemen have little to do, and are of course equal to their tasks.

It has been put on the stage with the care which characterizes every production at this house, and merits in every way the success it achieved.

Eisfeld's Soirée.—Mr. Eisfeld gave the [illegible] *soirée* of the present season last night. The programme contained: 1. Quartet in G major, Haydn; 2. Romance from "Robert le Diable," Meyerbeer, (sung by Miss H. [illegible]); 3. Grand Trio, G minor, by Rubinstein, (Mr. Wm. Mason at the piano); 4. "Ave Maria," Cherubini, (sung by Miss [illegible]); 5. Grand Quintet in C major, Beethoven. Most of these works have been heard before at these concerts, and it is only necessary to say that they were excellently given. In Rubinstein's fine trio, (it was played at the Matinée last Winter,) Mr. Wm. Mason distinguished himself by a very masterly and clear interpretation of the piano-partition. In the "Quintette," Mr. Burke assisted with his melodious instrument.

Niblo's Saloon.—Madame [illegible] gave her first concert last night, before a [illegible] but appreciative audience. The lady was assisted by her sister, Mlle. Marie [illegible], by the [illegible], (admirable violinists, three in number) and Messrs. [illegible], and [illegible]. The feature of the entertainment was the piano playing of Mlle. [illegible], a very youthful lady, but who by this concert has placed herself at the head of all female pianists in America. She possesses a beautiful touch, considerable power, and all that is necessary in the way of digital dexterity. Of the other qualities which are necessary to make a great artist, we are unable to judge, only having heard her in one piece, but from that we are disposed to augur most favorably for her future career.

Personal.

Mayor Vaux, and a number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia, having invited Ex-President Pierce to accept of a public dinner on his passage through that city to his home, he replies [illegible] his purpose to accept any such invitation. He expects, however, to pass the month of April in Philadelphia.

Gen. La Vega, of Mexican War notoriety, is in Washington, staying at the same hotel with the famous Col. May, who led the charge of the American Dragoons at the battle of Palo Alto, and captured the General. Col. Magruder, to whom the Colonel handed over the General for safe keeping, is also of the party. A curious re-union.

Ira Couch, of Chicago, who died recently worth [illegible], left his property in the hands of Trustees, to [illegible] for twenty years, at the end of which time it is to be divided equally between his four children, now minors.

On Sunday evening, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, preached a sermon in Providence, in the course of which he paid a high tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Kane.

The Hudson River Railroad Company have paid $750 to Joseph Clinton, and $500 to R. O'Connor, as compensation for injuries received at the Spuyten Duyvil accident some time since.

Mr. McAlpine, formerly State Engineer of New-York, has removed to Chicago, and is to be Superintendent of one of the principal railroads in Illinois.

Hon. T. Butler King is in New-Orleans, looking after the interests of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Matteson, (late M. C.,) is seriously ill at Utica, from the effects of the National Hotel epidemic, and is not expected to recover.

Professor Edward Hitchcock has been appointed State Geologist of Vermont, by Governor Fletcher.

The avails of Mr. Everett's Oration on Washington, in Albany last week, were $[illegible].

Relief for the Widow and Orphans.

By the loss at sea of the schooner [illegible], in January last, twenty-three men lost their lives, most of them leaving families unprovided for. It has been ascertained that there are at least fifteen widows and between thirty and forty children deprived of their natural protectors by that sad event. Mr. Stagg, Clerk of the Board of Underwriters, has made personal inspection of the situation of these families, and found a great deal of destitution and suffering among them. Several of them have been compelled to change their lodgings from place to place, being unable to pay their monthly rent, and many of the little children, who, while their fathers lived, never knew want, and who are yet too young to realize their loss, have been obliged to beg their daily bread from door to door.

A subscription, which has been originated by the Underwriters, who have already raised some fifteen hundred dollars among themselves, is to be put in circulation among the merchants to-day, for the relief of these destitute widows and orphans.

The sum raised by this means it is proposed to intrust to a Committee to invest for their benefit, after relieving present necessities.

Charitable Concert.

A Concert, for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, is to be given at Dodworth's Saloon to-morrow, the 26th. The object commends itself to all. The Infirmary is under the care of female physicians, whose competency is not disputed, even by the most skilled and learned of the sons of Esculapius. It is intended to provide medical assistance for the poor, especially for indigent women and children; and another object it has in view is to train an efficient body of nurses for the services of the community. All who approve of the object of this Institution are earnestly solicited to aid in its support. Tickets for the Concert may be had at the desk in the publication office of the Times.

Extensive Conflagration in East Brooklyn.

At a little past 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Williamsburg Camphene and Alcohol Distillery, on the East River, between South Fifth and South Sixth streets, owned by Messrs. [illegible], Mott & [illegible].

The fire was confined to the portion of the buildings known as the Camphene Works, which were entirely consumed together with a large quantity of turpentine, rosin, and other materials in the yard adjoining the premises.

It was impossible last night to obtain a correct estimate of the loss, but it will probably not exceed $15,000.

The firemen of the Eastern District and New-York turned out promptly, and repaired to the spot and rendered all the assistance in their power. The origin of the fire is at present involved in mystery.

Gunpowder and [illegible].

"That little brass piece" belched forth again yesterday afternoon, in the Park, shaking the windows round about, and making a few jobs for the glaziers. The occasion was the reported appointments to fat offices in this City, by President Buchanan.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

From Washington.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS—ROBERT J. WALKER DECLINES TO BE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS—MINOR APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 24.

Although it is understood that the following appointments for New-York were made to-day, the official promulgation has been withheld.

Collector—AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
Surveyor—EMANUEL B. HART.
Navy Agent—GEO. B. SANDERS.
Marshal—Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS.
Naval Officer—L. H. BIRDSALL.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER was at the White House to-day, and was offered the Governorship of Kansas, which his friends say he declined.

The Departments are being overwhelmed with applications, personal and by mail, for minor appointments, growing out of a misapprehension of the principle of rotation, which, as a general rule, is only intended to apply to the larger class of offices.

In consequence of the sickness of Mr. APPLETON, who is, however, convalescent, there have been various unfounded rumors about the *Union*. Among these is one, which is untrue, that Major POORE has connection with its editorial columns.

Several applications have been made for the construction of the wagon-roads to the Pacific, authorized by an act of the late Congress, but the Secretary of the Interior has taken no action in the premises.

Forts Kearney and Laramie will not be abandoned till Autumn.

ROBERT E. MCHATTON has been appointed Postmaster of New-Orleans, *vice* NEVITT, removed.

From Baltimore.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT RICHMOND, VA., AND IN THE WOODS OF NORTH CAROLINA—RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF VIRGINIA, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 24.

A fire at Richmond, Va., yesterday, destroyed the large drug establishment of Messrs. PURCELL, LADD & Co. The loss is estimated at $80,000, which is covered by insurance.

A large fire has also occurred in the woods near Wilmington, N. C., destroying a great quantity of pine timber and turpentine.

Mr. BOCOCK, Attorney-General of Virginia, has resigned, and Governor WISE has ordered an election to fill the vacancy on the fourth Monday of May.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has abandoned the defence of the injunction suit brought by the city to restrain the issue of dividend bonds.

The Philadelphia Appointments.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 24.

Some doubt exists here as to the appointment of Messrs. WESTCOTT as Postmaster, and Mr. YOST as Marshal, because their names are not included in the Philadelphia appointments published in the *Union*.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 24.

The *Union* publishes the appointments only where the commissions have been issued. There is no doubt here as to the correctness of our Philadelphia list.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 23.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Topeka Convention, Mr. ROBINSON withdrew his resignation of the Governorship of the State of Kansas, and declared his adhesion to the Topeka Constitution. A Committee was appointed to frame a petition, asking the President to hold the lands of the Territory subject to preemption for two years from the present time. *The Convention was the largest ever held in Kansas, and the proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character.*

Chelsea (Mass.) Changed from a Town to a City.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 24.

The inhabitants of Chelsea, yesterday, voted to accept the charter making that town a city, by 733 in favor of it to 107 against it.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 24.

The U. S. mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain EWAN, arrived here, from New-York, yesterday evening, at half-past nine o'clock.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 24.

The President presented a remonstrance from the Chamber of Commerce against discriminating tolls.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from the Jews Hospital for relief; also from the New-York Bar in relation to the Court of Appeals.

Remonstrances were presented by various Senators from churches at Goshen, Lansingburg, Washington, Saratoga, Brooklyn, Watertown, Geneseo, Troy, Hudson, Albany, and New-York, against the modification or repeal of the law of 1814 relative to Trinity Church.

Mr. BROOKS presented a protest from the Rector of the same Church against a change in the law, and Mr. SPINOLA a petition largely signed in favor of the law. Both papers were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider, agreeably to resolution, private claim bills.

Mr. BRIGGS offered a resolution complimentary of the services of General WOOL, who, he said, had just returned to the Capital of his native State after an absence of three years, and tendering him the privileges of the Senate during his visit.

Mr. WADSWORTH eloquently seconded the resolution, and the same was adopted.

Messrs. BRIGGS, BELLINGER and WADSWORTH were appointed a Committee to inform Gen. WOOL of the passage of the resolution.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 24.

A resolution tendering the privilege of the Assembly to Gen. WOOL, was, on motion of Mr. JAMES [illegible] adopted.

The bill for the relief of Mr. GEORGE R. WOOLRIDGE, Sergeant-at-Arms at the last session, who was injured so seriously on the Hudson River Railroad, while employed in the service of the State, was debated in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading after some opposition from Mr. H. BAKER. The bill appropriates $3,000.

The bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred in contesting seats to the Legislature and Bench, was ordered to a third reading.

The California Wagon Roads.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

Senators GWIN, of California, and RUSK, of Texas, are still here, urging immediate and effective measures for the opening of the California wagon roads authorized at the late session of Congress. For the overland mail contract between the Mississippi River and San Francisco there are a number of applicants. Prominent among the number is an old Californian stage contractor, familiarly known as "Jim Burch," who proposes to take it entirely in his own hands, and run a semi-weekly mail for the $600,000 per annum authorized to be paid by Congress.

BURCH offers to make the trip regularly in twenty-five days *via* Marshall, Texas, the Gila River, San Gregorio Pass, Tejon Pass on the west side of Tulare Lake, and through Pacheco Pass to San Francisco. There seems to be a pretty decided conviction here that the Salt Lake route is impracticable because of the severe Winters and heavy snows. For this reason or some other, a Southern route is quite certain to be selected. There are other parties than BURCH,—able, energetic and practical men, with abundance of capital to back them—who are anxious to form a company to take the contract, and who would be glad to cooperate with him to that end. He, however, is not disposed to touch the matter unless he monopolizes the whole.

This is strenuously objected to by Mr. RUSK, who will not consent to trust the execution of so important and extensive an enterprise to a single individual. The probabilities at present favor the award to a company of practical men, who are experienced in staging and "packing" across the Western plains and south-western deserts. It is thought that a through mail may be transported overland within the next six or eight months.

The following is a copy of the act for the construction of the road:

AN ACT for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, *via* the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and Great Salt Lake Valley, to the Eastern portion of the State of California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, in the Territory of Nebraska, *via* the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the eastern boundary of the State of California, near Honey Lake, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him; said road to connect with and for an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila River, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Defiance, in the Territory of New-Mexico, to the Colorado River, near the mouth of the Mohave River.

Kansas Affairs—Governor Geary and the Administration.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23, 1857.

The Administration are, to-day, to take into consideration the subject of the state of things in Kansas. They have to decide not only upon the men whom they are to select for the offices in the Territory, but also upon the policy which they are to pursue in regard to the questions which still threaten to render the Territory the theatre of a bloody contest. It is truly remarked, therefore, that this is an important day with the new Administration and for the public interests. The President has, no doubt, a just appreciation of the responsibility which rests upon him in relation to this subject.

Gov. GEARY, as I learn, had an interview last evening with Ex-President PIERCE, and utterly *disclaimed the authorship of, or any responsibility for, the article in the St. Louis Democrat* which introduces his valedictory address, and with serious charges against the late administration. It appears now that Governor GEARY does not charge the Pierce Administration with neglect or refusal to afford him proper support, and that he threw up his commission for reasons which I referred to in my letter yesterday. That his life was in danger after the Sherrard affair, if not before, there can be no doubt.

Intelligent men from Kansas, who are now here, say that immigration into the Territory is increasing, but that the present agitation has had the effect to arrest the tendency to extravagant speculation in lands and town lots. Further, they say that a civil war will probably break out in the Territory within thirty days, though they themselves deprecate its effect upon their own interests as property holders. The northern people who are flocking to the Territory do not, generally, carry arms with them at the present time.

It is rumored that the Administration will decide to-day to reverse the policy of Mr. PIERCE in regard to the selection of Governors for the Kansas and Nebraska Territories, and will send a Southern man to Kansas and a Northern man to Nebraska. Several names have already been mentioned in connection with the appointments. A man of high character, courage, and independence, should be selected for Kansas, and such a man can be found in ROBERT J. WALKER, though it is not to be taken for granted that he would accept it. But a better opportunity to render distinguished services to the country is not presented to the ambition of any man.

The Other Side.

From the Missouri Democrat, March 19.

Gov. GEARY and his Private Secretary came to this office unsolicited by us, and voluntarily, in the presence of five or six gentlemen, *gave utterance not only to all we have put in his mouth*, but a great deal more that we did not find room to publish, and which our pen could not, by any possibility, have colored so highly as did the words of his tongue. He spoke freely, fully, and most indignantly of the outrages of the Pro-Slavery faction in Kansas, their mail robberies, their murders, their legislative and judicial abominations, and declared that henceforward the "padlock should drop from his lips, and the whole truth should be made known." We have no apprehension that Gov. GEARY will deny any of our statements.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS.

2,500 TIERCES STAGG & SHAYS, PHIPPS, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family hams.

SHIPPING HAMS.—1,500 tierces glazed, and yellow bagged, *in prime shipping order. For sale by*

EASTMAN & LLOYD, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., NO. 63 LIBERTY-st., New-York, proprietors of Lyon's Kathairon, &c., and manufacturers of perfumery of all kinds, invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our catalogue for 1857 is now ready.

LOOK ALL AROUND:

At the various stocks of China, glass, and gas-fixtures, and then come to us and we will show you twice as many goods, and at twenty per cent. lower prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

N. B.—See our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
Secured with
WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors.

EVERYBODY GOES TO DAILEY'S,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, for China, Glass and Gas Fixtures. Their stock is twice as large as that of any other establishment in the City, and their prices are twenty per cent. lower. See their advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

EXAMINE ALL OF THE STOCKS OF CHINA, Glass, Gas-fixtures and Plated Ware that there is in New-York, and then come to us, and we will show you twice as many goods, and at twenty per cent. lower prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 & 633 Broadway.

N. B. See our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—322 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

DOLLAR TOILET SETS.

Another lot of white toilet sets at $1.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

See our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT SUCCESS AND CONTINUED DEmand for Dr. VIRGIL'S JAPANESE TOKAI, has induced the proprietors not alone to increase the quantity, but also to enrich its properties and to remove everything unsuited for the American palate. Thousands have weaned themselves from the curse of tobacco-chewing. TOKAI is retailed at cigar and drug stores. Wholesale, No. 412 Broadway, up stairs.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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NEW SPRING RAGLANS, CLOTH AND CASSImere Frock Coats, Pants and vests. Also, a general stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, for men and boys' wear. Adapted to Southern and Western or City trade. Great inducements offered to cash and short time buyers.

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DESHLER'S PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Also, all kinds of Patent Medicines and Druggists' Fancy Articles, in any quantities, and at the very lowest and best terms, always on sale by

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ARE YOU SICK?—AYER'S PILLS CURE FOR twenty-five cents. Buy AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a dollar, and cure your cough, which will cost you your life if it is not cured.

PRISMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—SINCE FRIDAY, 13TH, 5½ P. M., a boy, FRANCIS WILSON, 11 years old; of light complexion and hair; had on green and plaid jacket, gray pants, and bad shoes. Any information will be thankfully received by his mother, BRIDGET WILSON, No. 110 Clinton-st., or address to Metropolitan Post-Office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

Smith & Lounsbery, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

Reducing Stock.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 382 Broadway, cor. 31st-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A Retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE PEOPLE'S GRIDIRON

Turns Out the Most Tender and Delicately-Flavored Broils, and abates that terrible nuisance, the fumes of burning fat. It must become a universal favorite in all well-regulated kitchens as soon as known. Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 406 Broadway, New-York. GEO. L. CANNON.

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COSTAR'S RAT, ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR,
COSTAR'S BEDBUG, &c. EXTERMINATOR,
COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.,
Send cash orders to
COSTAR, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.
Also, sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
Full particulars sent on receipt of a 3 cent Post-Office stamp.

Secure your Front Doors
BY THE
SAFETY DOOR CHAINS.
AN ARTICLE SUITED TO THE TIMES.
FOR SALE BY
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
NO. 40 JOHN-ST., CORNER OF DUTCH.

Clothing.—Corner John and Nassau sts., N. R. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well-selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

BREWER'S MOTH POWDER

Will preserve Furs, Carpets, and all woolen goods, also imparting a delightful fragrance. Thorough trial has proved it. Try it and you will try it again. Prepared only by H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass. Sold in New-York by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; also by M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.; LAZELL, MARSH & HUNN, No. 10 Gold-st. In Brooklyn by R. J. DAVIES, Nos. 260 and 262 Fulton-st., and by druggists generally.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present one box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Burns and Chilblains, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

Throw Your Prejudices Aside and Try it.—CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC, prepared from common garden vegetables, does not purge. One drop in a teaspoonful of water at a dose cures nausea and constipation. *Depôt No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.* 50 cents per bottle, by all druggists. BARNES & PARK, Broadway, and C. F. CHACE, No. 183 Chambers-st., New-York, Agents for the North, and JNO. WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, for the South.

Removal.—FREEMAN & BENNETT have removed to their new Store, on the Southwest corner of Broadway and Reade-st., No. 267 Broadway, directly opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, where their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their increased and valuable stock of Fine Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., &c., feeling assured that they can complete with any other establishment in the United States, in regard to the quality and prices of their goods.

Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce.—At the dinner table, every dish of roast meat should have one or more table-spoonfuls of this sauce in the gravy; and for game a moderate quantity should be mixed with the sauce, and the bottle placed upon the table for the use of those who require an additional quantity.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents for the Proprietors.

O. U. A.—The members of Alpha Chapter No. 1, and all other members of the Order, are respectfully invited to be present at Alpha Rooms, No. 267 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, March 25, at 8 o'clock. Chancellor AUGUSTUS C. L. ARNOLD of Massachusetts will be present and address the Order. By order.

EDWIN F. COREY, Sachem.
ALLAN RUTHERFORD, C. of the C.

Brooklyn Athenæum.—Dr. HAYES, of the "Kane Arctic Exploring Expedition," will deliver the last lecture of the course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst. Subject—*Arctic Life and Explorations.* Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each—may be had at the usual places.

Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

Earl, Bartholomew & Co., No. 198 Greenwich-st., have a full stock of the following articles:

EXTRA FINE CHEESE, BUTTER,

F	B	P	H	L	S
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H,	F,	K,	S,	D,	T.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The best mechanical means of relief of the travel in Broadway.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, President.

WILLIAM PEEL, STEWART L. WOODFORD, } Secretaries.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members will please meet at Broadway and 16th-st., at 4 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother member, JOSEPH N. LORD, Esq., by attending his funeral.

GEORGE W. WHEELER, R. S.

LECTURES.

MINNESOTA.—MR. IGNATIUS DONNELLY will deliver an Address, setting forth the advantages and prospects of the Territory, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Hall of the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. The attendance of persons going to the city of Nininger particularly requested.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berton and A. Maurin; also samples of Gilbert & Co.'s Pencils, and Monchicourt's Pens. All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 209 FRONT-STS.,
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Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

WATER FOR SHIPPING.—CAPTAINS AND consignees of vessels can make very favorable arrangements with the undersigned for the supply of Passaic River water to vessels.

The Cunard steamers have used this water for two years past. T. F. BULL, Contractor, Water Office, Pier No. 21 East River.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE—A FINE young bay horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, a very stylish driver, sound and kind in double or single harness; would make a good match for a coach team. Can be seen at No. 5 West 15th-st., from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my first-class or crown-glass for optical instruments. Solothurn, Swiss.

THEO. DAGUET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY VOLUME!!

QUINTESSENCE OF KNOWLEDGE.

The title of this wonderful book is

INQUIRE WITHIN,
FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT TO KNOW,
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"INQUIRE WITHIN" is one of the most valuable and extraordinary volumes ever presented to the American public, and embodies nearly FOUR THOUSAND FACTS, in the most of which any person living will find instruction, aid and entertainment. "INQUIRE WITHIN" is sold at the low price of $1, and yet it contains 436 pages of closely printed matter, and is handsomely and strongly bound. It is a Doctor, a Gardener, a Schoolmaster, a Dancing-Master, an Artist, a Naturalist, a Modeler, a Cook, a Lawyer, a Surgeon, a Chess Player, a Chemist, a Cosmetician, a Brewer, an Accountant, an Architect, a "Letter-Writer," a "Hoyle," and a Universal Guide to all kinds of Useful and Fancy Employment, Amusement, and Money-making. Besides all this information—and we have not room to give an idea of a hundredth part of it, IT CONTAINS SO MANY VALUABLE AND USEFUL RECEIPTS, that an enumeration of them requires SEVENTY-TWO COLUMNS OF FINE TYPE FOR THE INDEX.

"INQUIRE WITHIN" is no collection of ancient sayings and receipts, but the whole is fresh and new, and suited to the present times. As a book to keep in the family for reference, it is unequaled, comprising as it does all kinds of Books of information in a single volume.

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THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

No. 31, Vol. 12, on Thursday, will contain
A PORTRAIT OF MISS BOKER, NOW MRS. JOHN DEAN.
A PORTRAIT OF MR. JOHN DEAN.
The whole Story of the Romantic Marriage.
Criminal News Throughout the World.
Crime and Criminals in Pennsylvania.
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GENERAL AGENTS.
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Will be ready on Thursday, March 26:
THE SHADOW WORSHIPER,
And other Poems. By FRANK LEE BENEDICT. 1 vol., 12mo. 75 cents.

"I seek only
That which all seek, some human sympathy
In this mysterious Island."
From Mrs. Stephens' Monthly.

"The Shadow Worshiper" is emphatically an ideal poem, the birth of a vivid imagination and of an intellect rich with vigorous thoughts; in its construction we find little detail and no passages to slumber over. The scenes are pictures, and the thoughts at times startling. Some of them may well challenge criticism for their boldness, while they excite surprise from a powerful originality.

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Delivered at the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory. Second Edition of the same can now be had by applying at the Publication Desk, this Office. Will be sent by mail at Twenty Cents per copy upon receipt of the same in stamps. Address, Subscription Desk, Daily Times office.

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RURAL AFFAIRS.—FRUIT VS. DISEASE.—The Seckel Pear, its Origin and History; the Hygienic Influence of Trees; Planting Trees in Cities a Preservative of Health, &c.; in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. Newsmen all have it.

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ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, March 16, 1857. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 31.—A MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon C. A. Finley, Surgeon R. S. Satterlee, Surgeon C. McDougall, will assemble in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1857, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army. The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

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E. A. Marshall........................Sole lessee
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Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½.
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LEARNED ELEPHANTS
VICTORIA AND ALBERT,
will appear. The drama of
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with all its gorgeous scenery, &c., composed expressly to exhibit the miraculous evolutions, marches, dances, postures, antipodean exercises, ascension, &c., &c., of these wonderfully trained animals.
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EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
followed by an excellent farce.
THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY,
to accommodate families, schools, children, &c.,
A GRAND PERFORMANCE,
in which the elephants will appear, preceded by an excellent farce by the dramatic company.
Doors open at 2½; to begin with the overture at 3 P. M.
A day performance also on Saturday afternoon.

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The management has the honor to inform the public that
MISS MATILDA HERON
being obliged to proceed to Boston and St. Louis at the close of the ensuing week, her engagement must close on Saturday, April 4.
In order, therefore, to afford the public an opportunity of seeing her in her three great characters, the performances have been arranged according to the following programme:
MEDEA—Thursday, 26th; Monday, 30th; Thursday, April 2.
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CAMILLE—Saturday, 28th; Wednesday, April 1; Saturday, April 4.
Being the last three representations of each play, and the concluding nine nights of Miss Heron's unprecedented engagement of eleven weeks, on each night of which she has played to the most brilliant and crowded houses perhaps ever attracted by any artist on the stage.
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Seats secured three days in advance.

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MME. MONPLAISIR,
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EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Comic pantomime,
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Concluding with the grand ballet spectacle
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WEDNESDAY.—Great success of the new comedy,
WALL-STREET.
Supported by Mr. Burton, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Barrett, Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Plunkett, Miss Polly Marshall, &c.
Second night, at this theatre, of the old favorite,
THE DUTCH GOVERNOR;
Received on Thursday with rapturous applause.
Mr. Burton in two capital parts,
Knickerbocker Vandam and the Dutch Governor.
The whole of the talented company appear.

OLE BULL'S
FAREWELL CONCERT
IN NEW-YORK,
Will take place at
Dodworth's Rooms, on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1857.
Particulars in future advertisements.

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New Hall, No. 585 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, March 23, and every evening during the week, the very successful piece of the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT; also, THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH. Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, BENEFIT of Messrs. J. MATTHEWS and JOSEPH B. WHEELER. Debut. On SUNDAY, March 29, a SACRED CONCERT will be given, on which occasion NOEL'S BAND, in conjunction with the BUCKLEYS, will appear.

ELECTRICITY vs. SPIRITUALISM.—Dr. BURLEIGH having offered $100 if any one would move a table through the air without contact, and the offer having been accepted the trial will take place THIS EVENING, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises begin at 7½ o'clock. In case the party fails, the Doctor will give an exhibition on recent Electrical discoveries as usual.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 25, the new drama, in 5 acts, entitled
LIFE IN BROOKLYN.
To be followed by the pantomime of the
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
The whole to conclude with the commedietta of
LOVE IN LIVERY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—A Superb hit at the times. Another new Comedy from London, entitled DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE, a play in 3 acts. Performed THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. George Medley and Dick Scrummel, Artists, Messrs. C. W. Clarke and T. Hadaway; Emily, Miss Mestayer. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., to be seen without extra charge. Admission 25; children under 10, 12½ cents.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE New-York Infirmary for Women and Children will take place at Dodworth's Saloon, THURSDAY EVENING, March 26. Programme will be published to-morrow. Tickets may be had at Scharfenberg & Luis' Music Store, No. 769 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

MUSIC IN THE OLD BREWERY FREE.—All interested are invited to spend a social musical hour THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Five Points Mission. A Choir from up town has kindly offered to be present and sing the "Hallelujah Chorus."

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

STOCK BROKERS, EXCHANGE BROKERS, merchants, men of business, see the Comedy of WALL-STREET at BURTON'S TO-NIGHT.

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER AT SEEING Buckley's "Old Folks."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE "OLD FOLKS" AT BUCKLEY'S every night.

WALL-STREET, WALL-STREET, WALL-STREET at BURTON'S TO-NIGHT.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

RISE AND FALL OF STOCKS!—SEE WALL-STREET at BURTON'S.

[illegible]—LOOK OUT FOR BUTTONS when you see Buckleys' "Old Folks."

DANCING.

DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Practising assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the last Ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera Fund, a second one will be given for the same object, on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, at Mlle. CAROLINE VESTRIS'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 9 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 8 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. Nones, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

INSTRUCTION.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Mr. JOSEPH KARGE, Doctor of Philosophy, from the Universities of Berlin and Paris, will, from the middle of April, be permanently connected with this Institution, as Instructor in Modern Languages, Lecturer in History, and Associate in the Classical Department. Mr. KARGE having been for several years Principal of an Institution on Staten Island, his varied attainments and rare qualifications as an instructor are already known to many in this community, and Mr. GRANT takes great pleasure in announcing an arrangement which promises so many advantages. Mr. LYON will continue to give his efficient services, as hitherto. Particular information given on application at the rooms of the Institute, No. 580 Broadway, over Wagner & Cooper's Saloon.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—At White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—N. M. BELDEN, A. M., & S. B. BELDEN, Principals. This Institution will commence its Summer session on the first Monday of May next. A limited number of pupils will be received, to whose moral, intellectual and physical culture the undivided attention of the Principals will be devoted. The unsurpassed healthfulness of the place, its easiness of access by Harlem Railroad, and the ample and well-shaded school-grounds, combine to render it a highly desirable location for a Literary Institution.
Circulars containing particulars may be obtained at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway; at STANFORD & SWORDS; at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, or on application to the Principals.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $120 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals.
Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS FROM BOARDING-SCHOOL WHO spend the April vacation in New-York, may receive private instruction at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, and learn more than in a whole quarter at school. They may become quick in figures, rapid business writers, or practical book-keepers. Terms, $10 for the course. Seats must be secured this week.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

ELM PARK COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—With an engraved view of the Institute and grounds, and an account of the institution, with a description of Litchfield, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. For sale by all newsmen.

COUDERT'S LYCEUM, UNDER THE DIRECTION of Professor F. B. MAURICE, No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. Pupils received at any time. Circulars and references at the Institute.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 67th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

$2.00.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Bookkeeping $10, time unlimited, or $20 for a full commercial course of penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., to qualify young men for business. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LAST WEEK.—THIS IS THE LAST WEEK that the subscriber receives pupils for the nominal charge of $2 50 for the course of ten lessons in Penmanship. Private instruction given.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 15, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by THALBERG,
At his matinee musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

A FINE CARVED $400 PIANO—7 OCTAVES, carved legs, City make, new, for $600.—Hallet Davis & Co.'s celebrated grand and square Pianos; Haines Brothers, in plain and carved cases. Pianos of other makers, comprising an assortment unrivaled. Pianos to let. Second-hand Pianos at $30, $50, $75, $150, $175 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, marble building, corner Grand-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREHOUSE—Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. A large variety of the above beautiful instruments, containing their recent improvement in action and scale, for sale on the most favorable terms. Pianos to hire with privilege of purchasing.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—A BEAUtiful toned, almost new, rosewood pianoforte, warranted in every respect; will be disposed of at great sacrifice; an old piano taken in exchange. For particulars call on A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.—JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.
DE BURG'S AMMONIATED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The subscriber calls the attention of the agricultural community to the above acknowledged magic fertilizer, 6 years scrupulous trials on all soils and in all States places its efficacy as a manure beyond all problem. Over 1,000 testimonials received from last year's trials, which will be forwarded on application, with directions for use free.
C. B. DEBURG,
Docks and manufactory, 4 blocks south of
Peck-Slip Ferry, Williamsburg, New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, contains NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.—New descriptive catalogues gratis at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, or will be mailed to applicants. 1,700 pounds Chinese Sugar Cane, in quantity, or in parcels of 5,000 seeds, sent, postpaid, for $1 25. Chinese Imperial White Potatoes, the most estimable of all esculents, the only ones for sale of American growth, $5 for 20; $20 for 100. Osier Willows, 3 finest kinds, $3 to $5 for 1,000. Lawton Blackberry, $18 per 100.
WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,
Linnæan Nurseries, Flushing.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt st., New-York City.

COLUMBIAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO.—Super-Phosphate of Lime for sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner Fulton.
Packages for the flower garden may be had gratis.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE—(SORGHUM SACCHARATUM) in large and small quantities for sale at the Agricultural warehouse and Seed store of R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Unequaled skill,
And sure to kill
Bed-bugs, rats, mice,
Ants, roaches, fleas.
LYON'S Magnetic Dust and Pills
Are used in dwellings, barns and mills.
LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS—For insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the large and commodious dwelling house and lot, (or piece of ground) being 171 feet front on Academy-st. and 160 feet deep; also, two other lots in rear of above, being 160 feet on Cannon-st. and 160 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Caleb Barker, deceased, and within 5 minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st.; one of the most popular stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS DUBOIS or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY brick dwelling houses Nos. 192 and 194 West 20th-st.; four first class brown-stone dwelling houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellar, on the southerly side of 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite London terrace, built by the day, in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style; five brown-stone basement houses in West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; also the brick basement dwelling-house, four stories high, No. 360 West 23d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment of their money. Apply to MORGAN PINDAR, No. 365 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—AT COST, ON 53D-STREET, BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, 3 new first-class three-story basement and cellar, brick and brown stone front houses, with the modern improvements, full sized, 25x50, lot 100 feet; a good chance to secure a large house at the price of a small one, and well finished.
Also, a choice house, 25x40 feet, 3 story basement and cellar, on 41st-st., adjoining 7th-av., at a moderate price. A large proportion on either on mortgage 5 years. Apply to O. H. JONES, President New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 73 Wall-st., or
ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers,
11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-built 3-story brick house No. 150 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs.; house 25 by 42; lot 98 feet deep. This property will be sold very cheap, if applied for immediately; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at auction, by A. J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Friday, March 27, at 12 o'clock M. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ONE THREE-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, 20x36, finished one year, in the very best manner, with mantels, grates, furnace and fixtures, all in complete order, situated on Clermont-av., about 300 ft. north from Fulton-av., where the city railroad cars pass every five minutes, and one of the best situations in the city for health, very cheap and on easy terms. Apply on the premises, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE THREE-story brick house and lot No. 124 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. Lot 25x100 feet. The house is in first-rate order and has all the necessary conveniences for a private residence or genteel boarding-house. If not disposed of within a few days it will be sold at auction. For particulars apply to HARRIOT & MILLER, No. 466 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., or to G. A. ALBRO, No. 156 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in Bergen, N. J., about 1½ miles south of Jersey City, containing about half an acre of ground, a large two-story frame house, kitchen, out-house, barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; location very desirable and healthy; omnibuses pass near the door, to and from the Jersey City Ferry, every hour of the day; terms easy. Apply to D. VAN WINKLE, grocer, at the junction of the Jersey City and Newark plank roads.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 35 Morton-st., on the north side; first-class, high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone basement, slate roof, has gas, Croton water and bathing-room attached; beautiful court-yard in front, 19 by 23 feet, handsomely laid out; fine yard in the rear, with grapevines and arbors, all in good order. For terms, &c., apply to B. D. BRUSH, No. 59 Barclay-st., or N. T. HIGBIE, Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Cedar and Nassau-sts.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, [illegible] Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick buildings 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a [illegible] with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone front house, situated on the north side of East 17th-st., opposite Livingston-place. The house is 14 feet front by 55 feet deep, with bay window, built in a superior manner, with all modern improvements, beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of Stuyvesant-square and St. George's Church. Terms easy. Inquire of J. S. COCKS, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD 3-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, and brown stone trimmings, with modern improvements. Price only $5,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Brick cottage on 46th-st., near 4th-av.; same price and terms. Brick house in Brooklyn, $2,500. Frame do., $2,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 129 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated on the south side of 27th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; one lot of ground on the south side of 22d-st., first vacant lot west from 5th-av. Inquire of WM. BYER, or J. W. FULLER, No. 42 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, No. 9 and 11 West 23d-st., 3d and 4th doors west of 5th-av.; houses 25 by 60 feet, lots 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. One half the block suitable for gentlemen's residences. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 275 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONLY ONE LEFT OF those first-class four-story brown stone basement houses in 21st-st., No. 37, fronting Mr. Vanderpool's celebrated garden; will be sold cheap. Over one half can remain. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner on the premises, from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 9. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—LOT OF LAND, NO. 20 WEST 26th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, being the first lot west of Trinity Chapel, being next to the Chapel ground, about 250 feet from Broadway. A building could be erected covering the entire lot, having side windows. Inquire at No. 24 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable residence at Elizabeth, within an hour of New-York, by thirteen trains each way, daily. Will be sold, furnished or not, or exchanged for a first-class house in New-York—paying the difference in cash. Apply at the office of the Cannel Coal Co., No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, 20 ft. 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 104 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 53 William-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-FIRST-CLASS STONE-front houses, high stoops, in Lexington-av., east side, between 34th and 35th sts., Murray Hill, built by day's work. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & HOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn property, a first-class hotel building, four-story brick building, 47x147 feet, situated in one of the most flourishing cities of Wisconsin; has rented for $1,700. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURG, 75 feet front and 74 feet 5 inches deep, in South 3d-st., within 25 feet corner 2d-st., not five minutes' walk from the Peck or Grand-st. ferries. Terms easy. Apply to No. 88 Pike-slip, N. Y., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 33 feet front, partly furnished, in a fine location, for sale at a bargain. Also, a country house on the finest part of Staten Island, 1½ mile from first landing.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VALUABLE LOT ON New-Bowery, between James and Roosevelt sts., 36 feet front. 50 per cent. of the purchase money can remain for five years at 6 per cent. For particulars, inquire of
HENRY HUME, No. 175 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 44 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. It has all the modern improvements, and is in a very desirable location, and will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four stories, basement and under cellar; built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated at No. 112 Lexington-av.; price $13,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY ATTIC, basement and counter cellar houses, with high stoops, in 53d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements; houses 20x50 feet. Inquire on the premises, or of D. H. SMITH, No. 196 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EIGHTY-NINTH-st., near 1st-av., four lots, with a modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water-closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to R. RICHARDSON, No. 212 6th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 48 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park, west side, four stories and basement, complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCOO, No. 154 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of GADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts, South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 61 and 63 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAUBON & SON, watch makers, No. 100 William-st., New-York.

MADISON-AVENUE—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; 20 feet front, [illegible] built up, in addition to which the purchaser has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width.
This property is well adapted for a school, a hotel garni, or desirable for private residences. The houses will be sold together or separately. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

$2,400.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-story and attic house with good cellar, 22 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen 12 feet by 16 feet attached, contains 11 rooms; a well of good water and out-houses on the premises; four lots of ground 25 by 100 feet each under cultivation—young fruit and grapes. $950 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, Lexington-av., Hudson City, New-Jersey, near the Paterson Plank Road crossing, 15 or 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry, or of CHARLES S. BERNARD, No. 176 Willow-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

FOR SALE—A TIMBER LOT CONSISTING OF 28 acres at Throg's Neck, Westchester, fronting on the road leading to Pelham Bridge. When this lot is improved the trees could be so arranged as to make a beautiful park. It has also two ponds of water supplied by natural springs. Apply to WM. BOWNE, Westchester, or at No. 75 East 14th-st.
Also, for sale three houses, Nos. 40, 42 and 44 Robinson-st., between Greenwich-st. and College-place. Apply at No. 75 East 14th-st.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most eligible building sites in the town of Orange, N. J., situated on Main-street, about five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot—one hundred feet front, by four hundred and fifty feet in depth. On the place are very fine peach, apple, pear and cherry trees in full bearing. The situation is high, facing south, and commands an extensive view of the mountains and valley. If desired by the purchaser, more land can be obtained. For further particulars apply at No. 22 South William-st., New-York.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE three-story and basement house and lot on the north side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; centre one three new brick houses; all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closets, range, marble mantels, vestibule door, &c. $3,000 can remain on mortgage for three years. Apply to W. H. PHILLIPS, at Rendell & Fairchild's, No. 152 William-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new three-story brick houses on the easterly side of Trotter-st., between Green and Gates avs., and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. The houses are substantially built and will be sold low. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, two four-story, basement and counter-cellar houses, with brown stone fronts, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

AT AUCTION—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 314 Delancey-st., three story and basement, brick front, 12 rooms; lot 100 by 24 feet 6 inches; in perfect order. Will positively be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT four-story brick, basement house No. 118 East 21st-st., nearly opposite Gramercy-park. The premises contain all the conveniencies for a small family, and will be sold at the low price of $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

$2,500.—FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, in Stamford Village, Conn.; house 24x33, [illegible] situated; lot 65x160. For particulars apply to G. G. POWELSON, Stamford Village, or No. 409 3d-av., New-York, corner 30th st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A 42 YEARS' lease of a lot on the east side of Broadway, in the neighborhood of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building.

FOR SALE—A THREE YEARS' LEASE OF A pretty store in one of the best blocks of the 8th-av. Inquire of S. J. GOODENOUGH, No. 311 West 30th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO FOUR-STORY BASEMENT houses, Nos. 134 and 136 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; neighborhood first class; have gas, baths, range, marble mantels, &c.; good cellars and yards; all in perfect order. Possession at once. Rent $550. Apply to J. KELLY, on the premises, or of RAY BROS., No. 9 Dey-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 373 BROADway, corner of 18th-st.; is now occupied as a drug store and is suitable for any business requiring display, having a very wide front. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, from 1 to 2 P. M., or at the new house on 18th-st., in rear of the store, from 10 to 11 A. M.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.—A party occupying a new house, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located up town, having more room than they require, will let a suite of rooms to a family of two or three persons. Possession can be had immediately. Undoubted references given and required. Address FAMILY LIBRARY, at this office.

TO LET—HOUSE DESIRABLY SITUATED IN 19th-st., near 6th-av., furniture, &c., for sale, and possession given when desired. Rent $600.
ALSO—Part of a house on 13th st. will be let to a genteel quiet family. Address A. R. T., at the office of this paper, giving reference.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO HANDSOME, four-story, brown-stone basement houses, near Union-square, in 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving place, to be finished by the 1st of May. Apply at No. 35 East 18th-st., or to E. DARROW, No. 20 Wall-st.

TO LET—No. 333 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-st. Fine large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 455 HOUSTON-ST., CONtaining 11 rooms; Croton water, gas, and the gas fixtures complete go with the premises, and possession can be had April 15. Inquire of A. MOORE, No. 220 West 23d-st., before 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—APARTMENTS FOR families, No. 731 8th-av., each suite consisting of parlors, dining room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen, Croton water in kitchen, and gas in each room. Prices per annum, $125, $150, $175. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—THE FOLLOWING desirable dwelling-houses viz.: Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., $1,000; No. 125 Hammond-st., $650; No. 9 Laight-st., opposite Canal, $600. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, a steam-engine, fifteen horse power, and boiler, in complete order. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 348 West 19th st.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 309 Henry-st., New-York, containing all the modern improvements. For further particulars inquire at No. 309 Henry-st. The house is convenient to four stage routes.

TO LET—STORE NO. 96 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suite of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 4 Albion-place (No. 412 4th-st.) Possession from the 1st of May next. Rent moderate. Apply to H. C. GIBSON, No. 34 Pine-st., room No. 13.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 598 BROADWAY, running through to Crosby-st. Possession given on April 1, if required. Inquire of R. H. GUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORK-shop No. 488 Greenwich-st., 25x55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises, or of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—THOSE SEVEN NEW IRON AND brick stores on Franklin-square and the Bowery Extension. Apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET,
Counselors at Law, No. 76 Broadway.

TO LET.—FIRST-RATE SHOPS TO LET, WITH or without power, in Duane-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 9, third story, from from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 24th-st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 424 3d-av.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 334 and the store, No. 318 Bleecker-st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, No. 96 Warren-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment brick house, No. 39 Watts-st. Rent $500. Inquire on the premises.
JAMES WATSON, No. 71 Eldridge-st.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement of a pleasant house in the IXth Ward; bath and gas in. Rent $350. Inquire of WM. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—HALF OF A SMALL THREE-STORY brick house, with marble mantels; Croton and gas throughout. Rent $350 to a small family only. Apply at No. 39 West 54th-st., or No. 125 West st.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 165 HUDson-st., northeast corner of Laight. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre-sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 697 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 2d floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 40 MARKET-ST., corner of Madison-st. For terms, &c., apply to E. M. MITCHILL, Nos. 4 and 6 John-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 86 MAIDEN-LANE. Inquire of ROBT. BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—The mansion owned and lately occupied by Andrew C. R. [illegible], with two acres of land adjoining, known as [illegible]; one-half mile from the Depot and near the beach. The house is two story and attic, 38 by 42, with an extension, well shaded and in good order; there is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage house, stabling, &c., all on the premises. Also, a small house and garden, with 4 acres of fine meadow land, (if wanted,) one-half mile from the Depot; price $100 per year. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 45 Wall-st., (basement.)

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT in Phelps-place, (East 20th-st.) a superior, four-story, high-stoop, full-size, brown-stone house in 20th-st., east of 2d-av., opposite to the residence of Mrs. Anson G. Phelps. The neighborhood is a pleasant one, and will be still more so when the rubbish occasioned by the building of long rows of houses in the street, is removed, as it will be as soon as the weather will permit. Rent, to a good tenant, only $600. Possession at any time. May be seen during the day on application to the basement-door.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FIRST-class place, on the banks of the Sound, at the 19-mile stone. The house, lawn and garden will be let without the farm, if desired, or it will be let on shares.
Also, to lease on advantageous terms, three lots of ground, known as Nos. 306, 308 and 310 Water-st., near Roosevelt-st. Apply to DAVID HARRISON, or SAMUEL BROWN, Attorney-at-law, Citizens Bank Building, Fenway.
Also, for sale or to let, at Williamsburg, at a low figure, a genteel, three-story, brick house, near Peck Slip Ferry.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—WASHINGTON-place, Pacific-st., north side, between Powers and 4th-av.; ninth house in the block. Brick house, high stoop, free-stone basement, house 20x40, two-story and attic, marble mantels through the house, water in the kitchen. Within three blocks of the State-st. cars for Fulton Ferry, within 15 minutes' walk of Atlantic Ferry. Gas and gas fixtures. Rent $350. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART AND STORE of house No. 317 Atlantic-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The house is four story, brick, five years old, in good repair, comfortable for one large, or two small families, two kitchens in the rear. There are fixtures in the store for sale, cheap; fit for a tea dealer or grocer. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 289 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 2d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 160 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO PROVISION DEALERS, GROCERS, OR OTHERS.—Six lots to lease (together or separate) for a term of years, situate in Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE—NO. 787 8TH-AV., A FINE STORE with rooms in rear, suitable for sale of dry goods, or would be arranged for a bakery; neighborhood good and rapidly being built up. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 105 Bowery, between Grand st. and Hester, 25x90 feet. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON & CO., No. 103 Bowery, Carpet Store.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—THE genteelly furnished house No. 88 West 11th-st., will be let for one year at a low rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIVE YEARS' LEASE OF ONE of the finest stores on 8th-av., 65 feet deep. Inquire at No. 361 8th-av., in the store.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depot where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—OPPOsite New-York Bay, in full view of New-York City, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country. House in cottage style, roomy and well built; carriage-house; one acre of land, well fenced, on the Bergen Point Plank Road, two miles from Jersey City. Stages every hour. Price $4,000; terms easy. Inquire of WM. M. LUMMIS & CO., No. 49 Warren-st.; or Mr. OLMSTED, over Hudson County Bank; or the subscriber, at Troy, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most eligibly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depot and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, 936 Broadway, second story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Twenty-eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of 40 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, together with a splendid mansion and out-houses. Fine view of Long Island Sound, ½ mile from the Depot. For further particulars, apply to T. I. HALL, No. 71 East 15th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A DEsirable country residence on Flushing-av., within one mile of the village of Astoria, L. I., between which place and New-York there are frequent daily communications by steamboat and stages. The improvements consist of a neat 1½ story cottage-built house, in good order, with a wing attached; also, a barn and other outbuildings, and 7 acres of land. Being perfectly healthy, the above is a very desirable location for a person transacting business in the City, or for a market gardener, the land being under a high state of cultivation. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st., or of PETER LUYSTER, near the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, a farm of 41 acres, good house, barn, carriage houses, granaries; buildings nearly new, ice house filled; beautifully situated; abundance of good fruit, and great variety of good garden flowers and shrubbery, and handsomely shaded; is within 10 minutes walk of the dépot. This property is worthy the attention of those who are desirous to buy a nice and good place. Also, several other good farms from 5 acres up to 160 acres, several houses and lots, building sites, &c.
S. D. HUNTING,
Waverley House, near the dépot.
MADISON, March 23, 1857.

FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT STAMFORD, CONN., FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is beautifully situated; fine view of the Sound and village; large house and out buildings; excellent fruit; 45 or 71 acres of excellent land. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also, a fine place at Saybrook, Conn., with 14 acres of good land on the Bay; fine location, &c. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TWO DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED MODERN country residences to let, on elevated and healthy ground, near the ferry, on Staten Island. One has a magnificent view of the ocean, bay and City. The houses are of stone, and surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees. Rent $450 and $650. Inquire at Dr. ELLIOTT'S office, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, or of BARRETT & CO., No. 14 Wall st.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late David Kirby, with from 1 to 25 acres of land, situated in the town of Rye, Westchester County, 1½ mile from Railroad Station, and 26 miles from New-York. Barn, stables, carriage house, &c. It is situated upon Long Island Sound, and one of the best locations in Westchester County. For terms &c., apply to
JOSEPH KIRBY, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Peekskill, corner of Highland-turnpike and Paulding-st., house containing 15 rooms, with bathroom, water closets, &c. and about one acre of land laid out with paved walks, flowers, fruit and shade trees, &c. Inquire of JAMES TAYLOR, Peekskill; FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of from 10 to 25 acres of excellent land, situated on a plank-road and near a dépot of the Long Island Railroad, fifteen miles from the City. Fine house, surrounded by four acres of large shade trees of thirty years' growth, in a remarkably healthy and pleasant neighborhood; good water, out-buildings, &c. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & Co., No. 49 Warren-st., New-York.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., a beautiful cottage containing ten rooms, with out-buildings, nearly new. The grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubbery, gardens, &c., situated on the Sound, one quarter of a mile from Railroad depot. It is a splendid location for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Plenty of game and fishing. Apply to S. LYON, No. 32 Warren-st., or J. LOYD, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Upper Red Hook, near the Hudson River dépot, three hours' ride from this City, in a fine healthy location; two story house, nine rooms and extension, good barn, all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Price low; terms easy. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES,
No. 106 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT TO lease very low, near Newark, N. J., (9 rooms,) also one acre of ground, including large garden well stocked with fruit; a few acres adjoining to rent. GEORGE WALTER, No. 229 Broadway, office No. 25.

BRUNSWICK, N. J., [illegible].—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the vicinity of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting upon grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 2½ acres of good land, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depot. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBBS' FERRY—Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is well built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBOUR, No. 98 Chambers-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 8 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a splendid view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D. [illegible], No. 18 Exchange place.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one-half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2½ miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, farm house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has great celebrity; the land is very productive, is mostly meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

A CHEAP FARM, WELL LOCATED, near dépot, 24 miles from New-York. Good buildings, large orchards, rich loam soil, well watered. Price $5,500. Also, 296 acres, with good buildings; 100 acres heavy wood—balance cultivated. Fruit in abundance. Price, $7,000.
BRUNDRED & ROGERS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 5½ ACRES, situated at Woodhaven, L. I., 8½ miles from South Ferry; commutation fare 6¼ cents per trip; a full view of Jamaica Bay. Will be sold very cheap, as the owner is going West; title good. For particulars, apply to KIRBY & DAVIDSON, Rule-makers, No. 73 Bowery.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE BY THE subscriber a farm of from 25 to 100 acres with good improvements and fruit. Location must be near Newburg, on the west of the Hudson, or Fishkill Landing on the East. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Hanover-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ANY RESPECTable American family, having apartments to rent convenient for housekeeping, pleasantly located within five or ten minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, may hear of a desirable tenant (a gentleman and wife) by addressing a note, stating full particulars in reference to terms, location and accommodations, to NEW-ENGLANDERS, Office of this paper.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM HOUSE WITHIN two hours ride of the City, for six months or one year if moderate price, in a healthy location convenient to dépot. Address Z. H. K., office New-York Daily Times, stating terms, size of house, number of rooms, &c.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED, PLEASANTly located, with an American family, by a gentleman, wife and servant, below Canal st. Best references given and required. Address DUTCHESS, office of the Daily Times, give particulars.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New-York. These Works, erected expressly for [illegible] purposes, will be found better adapted than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the buildings are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw, marble, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 24th-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depot Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEADY POWER, LIGHT ROOMS AND cheap rents in the new buildings Nos. 27 and 29 Greene-st. Possession immediately. Inquire of A. & G. W. BRADY, on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 105 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 248 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STEAM ENGINE OF about fifteen-horse power, with boiler, pumps, &c., &c., manufactured by PEASE & MURPHY. The said engine and boiler has been but little used, and are both now in complete order. Connecting shafts, belts and a Worthington pump go with the same. This machinery will be sold for cash, at one third its original cost, as the owners have no more use for it, and wish to occupy the premises for another purpose. Apply immediately at No. 170 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock. Also, a Back-Lathe, office's manufacture, a bookbinder's standing press, with its appurtenances.

PHYSICIANS.—WANTED, A PARTNER OVER 30 years of age, to join the advertiser in opening an office for the treatment of sexual diseases, &c. A knowledge of the profession (regular qualification immaterial) with a good appearance and address necessary. Ample means will be furnished, but the very best reference as to character will be given and required. Address, for further information and giving particulars, SPECIALIST, Daily Times Office.

$8,000.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The substantial, light draught steamer SPLENDID, in good running order, suitable for excursions, freight and passengers; length 125 feet; 300 tons burthen; new boilers, fair speed, and the cheapest running boat on the Hudson. Inquire of W. SCOTT, with Hoffman & Carties, No. 107 Murray-st.

$4,000.—THE LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL OF A RETAIL HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE.—The business has been carried on successfully for the last ten years at this location. Terms, $2,000 cash; balance secured. Apply to L. S. JAMES, No. 305 Bowery. N. B.—Agents need not answer.

PRODUCE AND MILK.—FOR SALE THE stock, fixtures, five years' lease and brick stable of the Farmers' Milk and Produce Agency. One fine milk route will be sold if wanted. Terms easy for cash, as the undersigned is going West. Store 25x60. He will remain for a month or so to introduce the custom, &c.
GEO. H. HESS, No. 423 4th-av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A FIRST-rate location, handsomely fitted, well stocked, low rent, long lease, and doing a good business. Price $3,500. Terms half cash, the balance on time. For further particulars, address DRUGS, Box No. 1,897 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL located near the City. The buildings are new, and in perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain. Accommodation for 80 to 100 boarders. Address AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWXHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 40 Fulton-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 454, 456 and 458 Pearl-st., and 109 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150. Black Walnut Furniture of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H. STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the modern woods. Drawings will be made to suit the taste of the most fastidious in architecture and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner for styles and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal.
HENRY STONEY, No. 493 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of the above will find it to their advantage in style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old number retained.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Rich, well-made suites, at the old stand, No. 308 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
J. B. PRENDER.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by R. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

MADEMOISELLE PAULINE WILL, UPON the receipt of 25 cents or its equivalent in postage stamps, return to any person, from a specimen of their handwriting, a perfect picture of their past life; tell their future, and describe the one they will marry. Address Mlle. PAULINE with return postage, New-York Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD FURNITURE PAINTINGS, STATUARY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—F. NASH, auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the late residence No. 230 West 14th-st., consisting of one splendid rosewood f. c. parlor suit, in perfect order, richly inlaid with pearl; three solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush and satin brocatel; large French plate mirrors, richly carved singers, with plate glass doors and back; do. corner and side; rosewood marble-top centre, side and tea tables; heavy lace curtains, with heralses; French shades; rich tapestry carpets, do. ingrain and hall carpets; rosewood bedstead; several very fine and costly oil paintings; large marble vases; do. very fine French China vases, card baskets, &c. Also, a quantity of dining-room furniture, two oak extension tables, crockery and glassware, cutlery and plated ware, rosewood bureaus and washstands, marble-tops; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; hair and spring mattresses, palliasses, reception chairs, sofas, sofa beds, rocking chairs; do. spring-seat chairs; China toilet sets; several eight-day clocks, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive. F. KIMBALL, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 10TH-PLACE, 9TH, 63D, 126D, AND 104TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY—6 lots southeast corner of Broadway and 46th-st., together.

FIFTEENTH-STREET—2 lots on the southerly side, commencing 175 feet east of 10th-av.

TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots southeast corner of 10th-av. and 42d-st.

FORTY-FIRST-STREET—1 lot on the northerly side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH—4 gore lots on south side, commencing 250 feet west of 9th-av.

ALSO, 3 lots on northerly side of 126d-st., commencing 325 feet west of 9th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET—2 lots on south side commencing 325 feet west of 9th-av., in the rear of the last described lots.

ALSO, 1 large lot, commencing 75 feet west of the last mentioned lot.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE PAINTINGS.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock, at No. 216 West 27th-st, between 6th and 7th-avs, the furniture of said house, the property of a family moving from the City—the whole new and in good order, consisting of velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets for parlors and stairs, hearth rugs, hall oil-cloths, rosewood pianos, mahogany chairs and sofas, pier and centre tables with marble tops, oval and square mirrors, and mantel glasses, gas chandeliers and fixtures, damask window curtains and cornices, bronze candelabras, mantel and etagere ornaments, mahogany and white panel bedsteads and bedroom furniture, feather beds and hair mattresses; china, glass, earthenware, table cutlery, a few books, kitchen furniture and a general assortment of family articles. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., on Saturday, 28th inst.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF NO. 83 EAST BROADWAY AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the 19 years unexpired lease from May, 1857, of the lot known as No. 83 East Broadway, between Market and Pike sts., together with the 3-story attic and basement brick house thereon; size of house 26x50, built by the owner for his own use, by day's work; containing gas throughout, with fixtures included, mahogany doors on the first floor, range in the kitchen, and the house is in complete order, ground rent $225 per annum, with one renewal of 21 years; ground rent 5 per cent on the valuation, and lot can be bought or the house sold at a valuation at the expiration of the last lease. $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for one year from May, and probably longer if desired. For full particulars, apply to Messrs. [illegible], No. 4 Broad-st., or E. [illegible], No. 9 Broad-st.

[illegible] H. Haven & Co. Auctioneers.

[illegible] without reserve, the following valuable property:

That valuable plot situated at the junction of Madison and Welling-sts; having about 115 feet on Madison-st., on which stores and detached dwelling-house thereon; [illegible] the best manner in the village.

[illegible] story house and lot, 25 by 100, on the westerly side of Henry-st.

[illegible] and 4-half-story house and two lots, each 25 by 100, on the easterly side of Henry-st.

[illegible] lot 25 by 114, on the south side of Madison-st.

[illegible] artists; among them are paintings by Cole, Durand, Gignoux, Kensett, Gray, Hart, Gen. H. Hall, Ferris, Hamilton, Lockey, G. Hamilton, Weber, Greenleaf, Akimoff, Kobbe, [illegible] collection comprises the original [illegible] of President Monroe and Mrs. Madison, and a portion of the celebrated collection of Stephen Girard. Catalogues will be ready for delivery on the 25th inst., when the collection will be open for inspection, and may be examined one day before the sale, when tickets of admission, which can be obtained at our [illegible]

[illegible] ON THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable 2-story brick house and lot No. 180 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., containing Croton, &c., and in good order. House 22x62; lot 98 feet. A large portion can remain. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

P. C. BULLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, 3 lots on 7th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.; 25 feet and 1 inch front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. Also, 1 lot on 2d-av., same size. Maps can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., Basement.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPAN OF HORSES, LARGE SIZE, BOBTAIL, bay, well matched, warranted kind, gentle, sound, 6 years old; also, silver-plated harness; also, covered carriage made by J. C. Ham, of Broadway, complete outfit, but sold at the audience think best, one lot or divided, on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of No. 163 Nassau-st. Deposit required as the owner leaves the City.

JOSEPH HEDMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26—AT 10½ O'CLOCK T. A. M., at No. 8 Powers, near State-st., Brooklyn, assignee's sale—splendid rosewood piano, with a great variety of rosewood parlor furniture in hair-cloth, stagers, paintings, chambers and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, &c., at No. 59 Vesey-st. will be continued THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, commencing at lot No. 102 on the catalogue, and will include a large assortment of rich China vases, cut glass, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 38 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade, without reserve, for cash.

EDWARD SCHERCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & S. SCHERCK, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock P. M., 5th day's sale at C. W. Tuttle's Emporium, No. 135 Broadway. The catalogue will include the entire balance of the fancy goods.

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EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 55 Nassau-st. Sale of new and second-hand furniture, comprising a quantity of good second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale; also parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany; solid oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites; bookcases, bedsteads, clasgeres, ottomans, tables, wardrobes, sofas, easy, arm, rocking, parlor and fancy chairs, centre, card, pier and work tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, ottomans, divans, lounges, clocks, China and glassware, toilet ware, Japanned goods, fancy goods, &c., &c.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—By FEED & COLE on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one piano-forte, 8 suites of parlor furniture, in figured reps, plush and hair cloth, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads and card tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds, hair mattresses, hat stands, marble-top centre and pier tables, pier glass, paintings, clocks, oil-cloth, China and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also 1 horse, wagon and harness. THOMAS MURPHY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A. H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 67 Baxter (late Orange) st., 25x100 feet. It is located in the vicinity of late and projected improvements, being 175 feet from Canal-st. $2,500 can remain at option of purchaser. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., or to O. E. MOORE, Citizens' Insurance Office, No. 53 Bowery.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 296 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF A MAP-FINISHING ESTABLISHMENT.—ON WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 16 Beekman-st., consisting of large and small map frames, table-tops, horses, pasting-tables, desk, shelves, varnish, rollers, muslin, tape, ribbon, stoves, gas fixtures, office furniture, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, 140 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $50 each.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will offer for sale, on MONDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, a desirable and valuable parcel of land, situated on Staten Island, on the westerly side of the Mill Road, and about eight minutes' walk from two steamboat ferries—lately the residence of Mrs. ELIZABETH VAN NAME. The place contains about 6 acres of as good land as any on the Island, with the ordinary dwelling and out-houses, a great abundance of excellent fruit, plenty of water, &c. A map of the place may be seen at the North Shore Post-Office, Castleton Landing.

JOSHUA VAN NAME, Newark, N. J.
DAVID VAN NAME, New-York City, } Admin'rs.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO., auctioneers, No. 55 Nassau-st., in returning thanks for past favors, respectfully solicit from their friends and the public, sales of furniture at private residences, warerooms, or at their stores, No. 55 Nassau-st., to which particular attention will be paid.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD Company have opened a yard at the foot of 13th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL—COAL—PRICES REDUCED.—Peach Orchard, Stove and Grate, and Lehigh Furnace, Egg and Range Coal, at a great reduction from Winter prices. Also, Liverpool, Preston Orrel and English Cannel Coal. For sale by D. Y. & R. JONES, No. 140 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

COAL!COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH Peach Orchard and White Ash Coal of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool coal.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 638 Washington-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN [illegible]
No. 8 Rue [illegible]

Grant letters of credit for [illegible] Also Circular Letters of Credit on [illegible] and cities of

France, Holland, [illegible]
Great Britain, Belgium, [illegible]
Ireland, Spain, Italy, [illegible]

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

We issue sterling bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

In sums from £1 and upwards, at 60 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their Stock, since the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full share of the interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist. T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (29th) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and so much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on the day.

M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$23,000 8 PER-CENT. Bonds of the City of Portage, Wis.—The first and only bonds of said city, and issued for the purpose of building a toll-bridge across the Wisconsin River, under act of the Legislature, which appropriates the revenue of the bridge to the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds, besides binding the city for same purpose. The interest these bonds run 10 years, and half 15 years; interest (semi-annual) and principal payable at Bank of Commerce, New-York. This is a rare chance for a perfectly safe and profitable investment. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 2 William-st.

D. VANDERCOOK, Bridge Commissioner.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF 3D MORTGAGE BONDS OF NORTHERN (N. Y. & ERIE) RAILROAD,
MALONE, March 16, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Northern (Ogdensburg) Railroad Company, bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, as well as any outstanding Coupons of the said Mortgage of a prior date, will be paid at the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of April next.

W. A. WHEELER,
President of Board of Trustees.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 69 Wall-st., March 24, 1857.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held on the 21st inst., ISAAC E. COTHEAL, Esq., tendered his resignation as President of the Company, which was accepted. Whereupon the following resolution was moved and passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Directors be returned to Mr. Cotheal for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Company.

CHARLES H. BIRNEY was unanimously elected President of the Company in place of Mr. Cotheal.

JAMES S. DELPRAT, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 28 Wall-st. (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 337 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York,
March 17, 1857.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, April 6. Poll open from 10 M. till 2 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (the issue of 1852,) bearing date Sept. 1st, 1852, and payable in 10 annually, or the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating our notes Nos. 287, 288 and 289 for ($2,254) twenty-two hundred and fifty-four dollars each, drawn to the order of A. G. Jerome, as they will be paid only to said Jerome.

JACOB LITTLE & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1876, interest at 7 per cent, payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE FIRST OF April of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11, '55-law2yW* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, MARCH 20, 1857.—The BANK OF LIMA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of IRVING PARMELEE, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Mad.-av., corner of 9th-st—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at six per cent, on all sums from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent, on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before April 6th will earn interest from that date.

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., OPEN EVERY DAY from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; five per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April will draw interest from that day.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, MARCH 24, 1857.—The Annual Election for Seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at their Banking-house, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April next, at the Banking house No. 108 Broadway. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 20 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONGDILIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Mad.-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. R. WILLIAMS, Pres.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The Spring medicine for the million. If your blood is sluggish or impure, it will rejuvenate and purify it. If your secretions are irregular or defective, it will stimulate them to healthy action; and as an alterative and renovating agent it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pastures weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a scaldy scry mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I publish over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. As sure as water will extinguish fire, as sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that I sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, the spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all conditions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 166 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. TURNER & CO., Brooklyn; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 112 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & SISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. H. ELLICKNER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 197 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 9 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and total debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those filthy diseases which scrofula and cubeba have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemau, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c.* Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $6.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Express, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and all dressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and worthless imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 197 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of the insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. This a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVICE AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, cloth, gt., is given the advertised remedies, and shows superiority of the author's Paris and London; in element of emissions, impotency, stricture, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 23 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des State Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—710 Broadway, New-York.—Dr. PRINCE, Medical Attendant. Prof. VERGNES, Discoverer of these Baths, warrants their efficacy in curing all diseases arising from impudent use of mercury, lead, &c.; also, rheumatism, chills and fever, paralysis, debility and uterine disorders. Novel portable apparatus for giving the baths, with instructions, for sale cheap.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-street, and nowhere else; all others are inefficacious counterfeits of this the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock. Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured.

DR. CURTIS, FROM EUROPE, MAY BE consulted on private diseases and secret ailments of every description. A faithful and reliable treatment guaranteed in all cases. Utmost secrecy and confidence observed. Terms moderate. Early application is requested. No. 38 Howard-st., two doors east of Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Cotter,	J. M. Motley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garvin.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reflected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 16 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be pass

NEW-YORK CITY.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The expected developments of the affairs of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, came out on Monday evening. It was the regular monthly meeting, and the feature of the evening was the report of the Investigating Committee, appointed in February. The usual routine business was first disposed of. A number of new members having been elected, an essay on the "Relations of Merchants and Clerks," was read by Mr. Atwill, of the *Evangelist*; and a Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Two sets of nominations were put in; one headed by the names of Geo. W. Clarke and Union Adams being successful. The report of the Investigating Committee was then presented by the Chairman, Mr. Austin Abbott. The document was bulky, covering thirty pages. It was circumstantial and spicy. Opening with a narrative of the Committee's melancholy experiences in getting possession of the papers and documents in relation to the disputed questions that have agitated the minds of members of the Association, it proceeded to give—first, a statement of the Committee's effort to procure the volumes of the minutes. The Recording Secretary, it appears, declined to hand over these documents, but told the chairman that "they were yonder on the shelf—he could take them if he chose." The books were accordingly taken, but had scarcely come into possession of the Committee when the Secretary, acting under the orders of the Board, sent to demand their return. The Committee considered, *first*, the Express question; *second*, the action of the Board of Directors in relation to the Library Committee; *third*, the affairs of the Board generally. They supported the Library Committee in their action in expelling the Express, not declaring any opinion as to the character of that sheet, but basing their decision on the ground that it was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Committee. They, however, censure Mr. Edgar, the chairman of that Committee, for having allowed himself to be drawn into a newspaper controversy, which tended to damage the reputation of the Association for peace, good order and quietness. Next came the question of the action of the Board. The Committee declare that the Association has the power to inquire into the acts of the Board, and the Board is blamed for its action in the matter of Mr. Edgar and his associates. It should not have acted as it did without the indorsement of the whole Association. Third, came the affairs of the Board generally. Here the Committee found a deal of trouble. The meetings of the Board of Directors were found to have been unruly and disorderly. The natural consequence of a want of harmony in the Board was the entailment of financial embarrassments upon the Association. The Vice-President (as Chairman of the Board) has declined to call special meetings, because the names signed to the call failed to command his respect. The Finance Committee have not reported in writing for a considerable time. Some of the officers of the body have been sued for the rent. The Board has only 12 members—whereas it should have 20. This is illegal, and proceedings may be had to compel the restitution of the whole number. In brief, there is a development of much rottenness. The report of the Committee was very well drawn, a trifle sharp, and was heard with eagerness. It tore away the curtain from the mysteries of the body, counseled reforms of the errors designated, and recommended amendments to the Constitution, increasing the number of Directors from 12 to 16, with the four officers *ex officio*, making 11 members a quorum. The report was unanimous—signed by Austin Abbott, James Mitchell and George W. Clarke. Mr. Howard Crosby rose to criticise the document. He accused the Committee of indulging in sneers against the majority of the Board, and charged the Chairman with reading the document in a sneering manner. Mr. Crosby having now become personal, he was called to order. The reading of the testimony attached to the report was called for, and, after some opposition in various quarters, Mr. Abbott was allowed, not without interruption, to proceed with the reading. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged, and towards the small hours the meeting adjourned. A special meeting is called for Monday evening next to consider the questions discussed in the report.

Demilt Dispensary, Sixth Anniversary.

There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the large hall of the Demilt Dispensary last evening, who were there to celebrate the sixth anniversary of that Institution. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Campbell. The first of the proceedings was the reading of the annual report by Mr. Ashbel Green. From it there appears to have been during the year the following done:

The whole number of patients treated for various diseases by the several physicians attached to the Institution, has been	20,684
Males	8,639
Females	12,045
Of these there were treated at the Dispensary:	
Males	6,941
Females	9,603
Total	16,544
And there were treated at their own dwellings:	
Males	1,698
Females	2,442
Total	4,140

The number vaccinated is 2,211.

The results of the treatment are as follow:

Sent to Hospital	170
Died	226
Cured or under Treatment	19,481
Number of Prescriptions	34,552

Dispensary organized in Jan. 1852, and from that time to first of March, 1857, it has relieved 61,561 persons who would otherwise have been unable to supply themselves with medicinal or surgical attendance. If relieved at the hospitals or almshouses, the same attendance would have cost the City over $500,000.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. William Walker. It exhibited the following condition of the finances:

Cr.—1856—By bal'e on hand last ann'l rep't		$1,017 08	
1857—Donations from individuals		1,791 25	
Annual grant from City	$1,000		
Annual grant State of N. Y.	1,000		
Dr. Amount received for rents		1,450	$6,258 33
1857—To amount pd. for salaries	$2,518 50		
To amount pd. for insur'e	172 50		
Medicines	1,069 18		
Incidental expenses	212 78		
Committee of Supplies	325 00		
Coal	126 75		
Iron shutters, painting and repairs	1,208 60		
Balance, cash on hand	567 02		$6,258 33

When the reports had been read and accepted, the following resolutions were read by Mr. William Smith Brown, and subsequently adopted:

Resolved, That the Dispensary system of this City, its origin, history and working, whether regarded as a sanitary, humane, moral or religious institution, or as a matter of political economy, needs only to be understood to be highly appreciated by the community.

Resolved, That the gratuitous labor, science and skill of the physicians and surgeons connected with the Dispensaries in this City merit a grateful acknowledgment on the part of all our fellow-citizens, irrespective of their means or positions.

After the resolutions had been read, Rev. Mr. Cuyler eloquently addressed the meeting.

He was followed by Geo. Mather, the President of the Dispensary, who gave a history of its progress and an estimate of its usefulness. When he had concluded, the election of officers took place, with the following result:

Managers.—Frederick E. Mather, John Campbell, Peter Cooper, Wm. Walker, Ashbel Green, Wm. F. Mott, Jr., Henry A. Hurlbut, Peter McMartin, John J. Walker, Nathaniel Hayden, Charles Tracy, Adam W. Spies, Joseph F. Joy, Giles Babcock, John H. Earle, Julius A. Candee, Henry Young, Charles C. Savage, William Post, Charles Roome, Geo. W. Varian, Luther C. Clark, Henry G. Marquand, James Low, W. Patterson.

Daily Normal School.

A brief course of Normal instruction in the Daily Normal School, conducted by Prof. Cruttenden, was brought to a close yesterday, with an examination before the Normal School Committee, at the Hall of the Board of Education.

It is proposed to introduce "Professional Teaching"—the art of teaching—as a permanent branch of the course of study for the Normal School and Free Academy.

The Proposed New School Law for the City.

A copy of the City School Bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Varnum and originating with Messrs. William H. Neilson and B. R. Winthrop, has reached us through the favor of Mr. Gilbert, Clerk of the Board of Education.

The proposed amendments to the present school law in this bill are substantially as follows:

1. The existing Board of Education is abolished, and a new Board erected by making all of the School officers in the City such as Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees members and calling all of them Trustees. These constitute the Board of Education. There are at present in office 44 Commissioners, 44 Inspectors and 176 Trustees, making a Board of 264 members, which is about 25 more than compose the House of Representatives at Washington, and more than double the number of members of the Assembly at Albany.

2. This Board is vested with the power to make by-laws, to control the appropriations and give direction to the management of the School system.

3. An Executive Committee is created by the Board of Trustees, in each Ward electing one of their number annually. This Committee is invested with the powers of the Board of Education, and is to act during the intervals between the meetings of the big Board, which may be held as often as its members may desire. The President is also to be *ex-officio* a member of this Committee.

4. The Evening Schools are placed under the care and management of the Trustees of the Wards in which they are situated. This arrangement is to go into effect on the 1st day of June next, and the elections are to take place on the second Tuesday of May in each year, commencing with 1858.

There are other minor changes, mainly resulting from the difference in organization.

Fourteenth Ward Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your article in relation to the schools of the Fourteenth Ward, in the Times of the 18th inst., is calculated to create an unfavorable impression in the minds of many as to the number of pupils attending the Ward Schools of the Ward. Among other things you say: "No. 5 will accommodate all the pupils attending school in this Ward, and have *considerable room to spare*." This will be news to the school officers of the Ward, as they have been induced to apply to the Board of Education for authority and funds to effect certain alterations and repairs at Ward Schools Nos. 21 and 33, in order that the pupils may be comfortably seated during school hours. No. 5 will probably seat about one thousand children; the whole number taught in the Ward during the year 1856 is about 6,000; *the average attendance for the same term is about 3,000*, showing conclusively that No. 5 could not, under any circumstances, accommodate but *one-half of the average attendance*. It is even doubtful whether that number could be seated, to say nothing of the whole number taught, which it will be seen that No. 5 could only accommodate [illegible] of that number.

The Primary departments of Nos. 21 and 33 have more scholars during the Summer months than can conveniently receive instruction. In fact, they are at times over-crowded. No *two schools* that are located in the Ward could furnish room for the pupils attending school in the Ward, *much less one*. The article was evidently written under erroneous impressions, and I trust you will have the liberality to make the correction.

Yours, H. P. WEST,
Trustee C. S. Fourth Ward.

New-York, Friday, March 20, '57.

The item complained of should have read as follows: "No. 5 will accommodate all the pupils in the upper part of this Ward." It was a slip of the pen that it did not so read. But the truth remains that the school-houses of the Fourteenth Ward are not filled, while thousands of children are vagrants in the street. There are not too many school-houses in the Ward, perhaps, but the children are not gathered in them. It seems to us that it would be better for the Board of Education to expend its money in parts of the City where the school officers are more successful, and the schools better cared for than upon such barren quarters, where the accommodations are already abundant. Fill your houses first, gentlemen, then come justified into the Board with your demands for more money.

School Matters.

The Twelfth Ward School, No. 46, on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was examined on Friday last, by the City Superintendent. The scholarship of the pupils was thoroughly tested, and it was found to be much higher, in both the Girls' and Boys' Departments, than at any previous examination. The Girls' Department is under the charge of Miss Matilda M. Sanders. Mr. John C. Graff is Principal of the Boys' Department.

NO. FORTY-SEVEN.

The young ladies in the Senior Department of the large Girls' School on Twelfth-street passed a very fine examination yesterday.

Miss Wadleigh, the Principal, is assisted by Miss Lavinia M. Holman, teacher of Mathematics; Miss Mary A. Ranney, who has a class in Latin; Miss Swift and Miss Ackert, teacher of French. The music, under the direction of Mr. Bristow, was decidedly excellent. Compositions were read, and Drawings were exhibited, and a crowd of visitors was profitably and agreeably entertained.

Death at a Station-house.

An unknown man, helplessly drunk, was found lying in the mud, in Water, near Gouverneur-street, on Monday night. He was taken to the Seventh Ward Station-house, where next morning he was found dead.

Fires.

IN BAYARD-STREET.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the German apothecary of Edmund Weber, No. 18 Bayard, corner of Chrystie-street. It originated among some shelving near the entrance on Chrystie-street, on which was stored, with other things a quantity of matches, and was put out by the hasty application of some dozen pails of water. Damage about $100. Mr. Weber is insured for $1,800 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mrs. Mary Mooney.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, March 25.

United States District Court.—Nos. 55, 7 to 79, 27, 81.

Supreme Court—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 698, 601, 580, 284½, 345, 487, 591, 709, 547, 220, 253, 661, 645, 18, 416, 198, 100, 567. *Part II.*—Nos. 1080, 1127, 1288, 978, 1178, 1171, 1047, 1170, 1301½, 1308, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1311.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 66, (now on,) 261, 257, 242, 243, 23 to 24, 29, 95, 219, 174, 194, 211, 220, 257, 145, 227, 224, 279, 128, 135, 39, 96, 269, 152, 235, 280.

Superior Court.—Nos. 1086, 1090, 1270, 1404, 1407, 1411, 1435, 1497, 1527, 1551, 1577, 1589, 1608, 1620, 1635, 1647, 1649, 1663, 1676, 1684, 1688, 1689, 1691, 1699, 1705, 1715, 1723, 1726, 1730, 1732, 1739, 1743, 1744, 1747, 1768, 1774, 1785, 1788, 1789, 1797, 1822, 1850, 1882, 1885.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—Fifteen years of triumphant success in South America, is the recommendation of this peerless extract of tropical flowers to the ladies of the United States. Imitations are in the market, but their odor is both sickening and evanescent. That of the genuine is lasting, refreshing, delicate and healthful. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Hallotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes, at J. Gurney's Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART.
Hallotypes, Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BISHOP HALL'S GALLERY OF HALLOTYPES,
At Fredrick's Temple of Art, No. 585 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great new Drama of "Life in Brooklyn; Its Lights and Shades; Its Virtues and its Vices," has been produced at this favorite theatre with the most unbounded success. All Brooklyn and her husband were present, and all appeared highly gratified. It will be repeated to-night, with the Pantomime of the "Magic Rose," and Comedy of "Love in Livery."

[Advertisement.]

To Messrs. John I. Brown & Son.—I have constantly used your "Bronchial Troches" for two years, and find them particularly efficacious in clearing and strengthening the voice either for singing or speaking. Yours respectfully, JULIA BARROW. Boston Theatre, Sept. 22, 1856. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Spring Clothing.—Alfred Munroe & Co., have now ready, and are receiving daily from their manufacturing department, Spring Raglan Overcoats, Spring Business Coats, Vests, Fancy Cassimere Pants, &c., &c.

Also, Boy's Clothing of all kinds in great variety. A. M. & Co. have made large additions to their custom department, and stocked it with a large assortment of piece goods, which they will make to order in the best manner. Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal streets.

[Advertisement.]

Trees and Plants.—Parsons & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

Coates' Portable Gas Works.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Abscesses and purulent ulcers of many years standing are readily cured by this powerful anti-putrescent and healing preparation. It purges the sore of its poisonous virus, and imparts sufficient vigor to the surrounding vessels to produce new and healthy flesh.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

Mr. Editor: For four long years I suffered with consumption; I became a mere skeleton; I lost my voice; I had no appetite; I could not sleep at night, nor yet rest by day. I coughed so as to distress all who heard me; I used to throw up great pieces of my ulcerated lungs; I grew weaker day by day; I tried Cod Liver Oil, but it would not rest on my stomach; tar-plasters only gave me more pain but no peace; expectorants and sirups with all kinds of names were poured down my unresisting throat. But I only crept nearer the grave, until at last I stood upon its brink; then I swallowed some Iodine Water. The effect was wonderful. Oh! why had I not known it before. In a week I could feel my soul, as it were, creeping back into my body; in a month I walked out; in three I enjoyed my meals; in six I was well—quite well. I now enjoy perfect health, and I owe it entirely to Anders' Liquid Iodine, or pure Iodine Water. Mary Walters, New-York, March 18, 1857. Sold at $1 a bottle by Anders & Fosdick, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 363 Broadway; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DEATH AND DISEASE.

Death—How comes it, friend, in every shape,
You let so many folks escape?
Disease—Dread Sire, I use all means I can,
To abbreviate the life of man;
I dog his footsteps from his birth,
Till he returns to mother earth;
I use all means I used of old,
Changes of weather—hot and cold;
I give them colds—I give them pains—
I rack their bones—I fire their veins;
I poison them with rancid bile,
In place of the digestive chyle;
Yet all is useless—nothing kills—
Death—How's that?
Disease—They all take Brandreth's Pills.
Principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained. C. R. Woodworth & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Double Faced People.—This famous and new English Comedy just brought out at Barnum's Museum, is to be repeated there this afternoon, as well as this evening. It is full of life and action, fun, frolic, and a serious moral. It is a truly admirable production.

[Advertisement.]

Still Open.—The Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, still remains open to the public from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. It contains the most beautiful collection of paintings on this continent.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures for the Spring Trade.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

MARINE MATTERS.

Interesting Clipper Race.

The three clippers, *Panama* and *Wild Pigeon*, of New-York, and *Florence*, of Boston, left Shanghae, China, together, on the 15th of December last, coming out of the river in company, and so continuing through the Straits of Sunda. The *Florence* and *Wild Pigeon* were often in sight of each other, but the three parted company off Java Head, and saw nothing more of each other. On the 3d of March the *Panama* spoke the United States ship *Falmouth*, hence 35 days for Rio Janeiro, in 1° 20' north latitude, and on the day following the *Wild Pigeon* was boarded by the officers of that ship, exactly on the equator, and in longitude 34°, the same parallel in which the *Panama* crossed on the 3d. The officers and crew of the *Falmouth* were all well, and sent a letter bag by the *W. P.* The *Panama* arrived on Friday, the *Wild Pigeon* on Saturday, and the *Florence* Monday forenoon, each vessel having experienced about two or three days' delays, from calms and gales of wind.

Making the natural allowance for these adverse circumstances, it would be as difficult to decide which of these ships is the best sailer, as it is sometimes to tell which of two or three fast trotters on the Union Course beats his competitors. The length of passage was 98 days.

Loss of Whaling Bark Henry H. Crapo.

By advices from St. Helena, dated Feb. 19, we have the following: "The British steamer *England*, which arrived at this port on the 9th of February, from the Cape of Good Hope in 9 days, reports that on the 21st of January last, when in latitude 31° 50' south, and 32° 20' east longitude, having picked up a raft with Capt. Baker and one seaman, being the sole survivors of the crew of the American whaling bark *Henry H. Crapo*, which was capsized in a heavy squall on the night of the 19th of January—twenty of the crew supposed to be drowned. Capt. Baker and the seaman were landed at the Cape of Good Hope. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARROLL & KIMBALL."

We give, in our marine columns, the names of 11 vessels reported at St. Helena.

The *Africa* experienced a continual succession of westerly gales from the time she left Liverpool. During one of these gales the heavy sea washed away considerable of the wood-work of her wheel-houses. Some half dozen pilot-boats, it is stated, were waiting between Montauk Point and Fire Island to board her, but she passed by them all unobserved, until she came up to within eight miles of the light-ship. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a dense fog set in, shortly after which the pilots on board the *Mary Taylor* (No. 5) heard the distant rubble of a steamer's wheels. It grew nearer and more distinct, while the dense fog prevented them from seeing the steamer which was evidently steering directly for them, and it being entirely calm they could not move. Fearing that she might run them down, they blew away lustily on their tin horn, which in a short time was heard on board the steamer and answered by the whistle; by this time the *Africa* was within a hundred yards of the pilot-boat, which at that moment fired a gun, and the steamer stopped her engine and received on board Mr. Watson, who piloted her to the City. When passing the point of Sandy Hook, the agent of the Associated Press went off in his boat, and received a dispatch of the foreign news, which was telegraphed immediately to the City, and was published over an hour in advance of the steamer's arrival at her dock.

Naval.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Ebenezer Farrand, Commander, hence 35 days from Rio Janeiro, was spoken March 4, on the equator, lon. 34° W., by the ship *Wild Pigeon*, Capt. Hanson, from Shanghae. The *W. P.* brought a letter bag from the *Falmouth*, and reports officers and crew all well.

The following is a list of her officers:

Ebenezer Farrand, Commander; Geo. W. Rodgers, Lieutenant; W. W. Pollock, Lieutenant; W. McGunnigle, Lieutenant; J. S. Sherrit, Lieutenant; Geo. Brown, Master; C. W. Abbot, Purser; J. J. Abernethy, Surgeon; Wm. W. Page, Assistant-Surgeon; F. M. Ramsay, Assistant-Surgeon; M. C. Campbell, Assistant-Surgeon; W. L. Bradford, Assistant-Surgeon; E. R. Bell, Boatswain; J. C. North, Sail-maker; F. Cunningham, Gunner; J. C. Stinson, Carpenter; Thos. H. Lee, Captain's Clerk; M. R. Moore, Purser's Clerk.

The officers of the United States Storeship *Supply* reported for service on Monday. She is now taking in her stores, and will be ready to sail for the Brazil Station (her destination) in about a week. Letters, parcels, &c., designed for United States vessels at Rio Janeiro will be forwarded by her, if sent to the Naval Lyceum, Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

The *Mississippi* is having her masts put in, and she is being rapidly completed for the service for which she is detailed in connection with the laying of the telegraphic cable.

THE NIAGARA.

There was, yesterday, perceptible progress in the work upon the *Niagara*; an efficient force is engaged in pushing forward the necessary fixtures. Her coal is being taken in, and about one-third of the whole is on board.

The following is a complete list of the officers ordered to this ship, all such lists previously published being inaccurate in many particulars. Our naval friends may rely on this list as being full and correct in all respects:

Captain, William Hudson; Lieutenants, James H. North, Joseph D. Todd, John Guest, Clark H. Wells, Edward Y. McCauley, William D. Whiting and Beverley Kennon; Surgeon, J. C. Palmer; Assistant Surgeons, Arthur M. Lynch and F. W. M. Washington; Purser, J. C. Eldridge; Chief Engineer, William E. Everett; First Assistant Engineers, John Faron and Thomas A. Shock; Second Assistants do., A. M. Kellogg and J. W. Moore; Third Assistants do., Alexander Greer, J. McElwell, George F. Kurtz and Theodore R. Ely; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, John Webber; Carpenter, H. P. Leslie; Sailmaker, William B. Fugitt.

The *Wabash* is hauled off to her anchors, with all her armament on board.

The *Vincennes* is in the dry dock, being stripped and replanked.

The *Dispatch* is to have her boilers taken out. Capt. Berryman goes to Newfoundland in the Steamer *Vixen*, for the telegraphic survey.

MARRIED.

Davey—Knowles.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 24, by Rev. J. M. Waite, Minister of the Church of the Holy Comforter, Mr. James Davey to Mrs. Jane Knowles, both of this City.

Bliss—Meserole.—In Knoxville, Tenn., on Sunday, March 15, by Rev. Joseph Martin, Mr. Archibald M. Bliss to Miss Maria E. Meserole, all of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

Carlin.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, of consumption, John Carlin, aged 36 years.

The body will be interred in Greenwood. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 557 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, 26th inst., without further notice.

Patterson.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 24, Mrs. Johannah, widow of the late Morris Patterson, and daughter of the late Rutger Van Brunt, of Long Island.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, John Hart, M. D., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 30 Oliver-st.

Barnes.—In this City, on Sunday, March 22, Charles Henry Barnes, aged 6 years, 1 month and 11 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dearest Charley, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

Greenfield and Laconia, N. H., papers please copy.

Marshall.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 24, William H., youngest child of Wm. H. and Elizabeth Marshall, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 203 West 35th-st., on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Carey.—In this City, on Sunday, March 22, at No. 376 4th-av., Robert G. Carey.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Bleecker.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 23, at his residence, Alexander Noel Bleecker, son of the late Alexander Bleecker, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, New-York, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Lord.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 23, Joseph N. Lord, in the 73d year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 11 West 16th-st. The friends of his family, and of his sons-in-law, Oliver B. Tweedy and F. W. Edmonds, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Stephen's Church.

Radway.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, Mrs. Brittania Kendall Radway, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley-place, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tate.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, March 23, Robert Tate, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his grandson, John R. Auld, and members of Hancock Lodge, No. 49, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 164 6th-st. Funeral services at the Church of the Epiphany.

Hinsdale.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 23, Grace Webster, only daughter of Theodore and Grace W. Hinsdale, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 55 Sands-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Phelan.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 23, John Phelan, in the 67th year of his age, a native of Queens County, Ireland, and for the last 33 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his sons, John, Jr., James and Michael, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 117 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. His remains will be interred in the 11th-st. Cemetery.

San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

Robinson.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday afternoon, March 23, suddenly, William Augustus, only son of William H. and H. Louisa Robinson, aged 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Hudson-st., corner of 3d, Hoboken, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...March 24.

$1,000 Virginia 6s....91¾	500 Cum. Coal Co...b30 19
25,000 Missouri State 6s. 84¼	15 La C. & Mil. R.R. c 77
10,000 do....b60 84¾	28 do.... 77½
4,000 Erie R. Cuv. bs.'71 80	30 M. So. & N. Ia. R. c 73¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. RR. Bs. 101¾	600 do....s60 73
19,000 Ill. F'd bs. wt. p. 12	100 do....s30 73
58 Ill. Cen. Rights.. 135	250 do....b15 73¼
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. 89	100 do....b60 73¾
10 Bank of N. Y....120½	20 do....c 73
20 Merchants' Bank...110	100 do....s30 72¾
7 Hanover Bank....98	50 do....c 72¾
50 Park Bank....101	200 Harlem Rail'd.b60 14¼
20 Bank of Commerce 106¼	50 Panama R. R....b10 94¾
50 Nicaragua T. Co.. 5½	400 do.... 94
60 Pennsylvania C. Co 96	200 do....s60 93¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.R. b60 89¼	100 do....b60 94¾
230 do.... 89	100 do....s60 93¾
100 do....s10 88¾	150 do.... 93½
170 do....c 88¾	500 Ill. Cen. R.R....b60 132½
100 do....b3 89	20 do.... 131½
200 do....b60 89	300 do.... 133
150 do....b60 89	200 do....s30 131¾
100 Erie Railroad....b15 53¼	250 do....s30 133
1000 do.... 53¼	100 do.... 132¾
50 do....s10 53¼	100 do....b60 133
200 do....s30 53½	100 do.... 132½
900 do.... 53½	600 Clev.&Pitts.RR.b60 55¾
500 do.... 53½	500 do....c 54½
300 do....b60 53¼	100 Cleve. & Tol.R.R.. 73
100 do....b35 53¾	400 do....b30 73½
100 do....s10 53¾	300 do....b60 73¾
500 do....c 53¾	100 do....b60 73¾
100 do....s12m 50½	100 do....s10 73
100 do....b30 53¾	1200 do....s60 73¼
1400 Reading Railroad... 79	100 Chi. & R. I. R. s32 105½
100 do....b60 79¼	100 do.... 105½
200 do....b30 79¼	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R. 71½
100 do....b60 79¾	10 New-Jersey R. R..132

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70. 84¾	100 N. Y. Cent. R...b60 89¼
2,000 Ill. Cen. R.Bs.b3 101¾	500 Reading R. R....b60 79¼
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s. 90	100 do....s10 78¾
200 Penn. Coal Co...b60 96	200 Clev. & Tol. R...3d 73
50 Cumb. Coal Co.... 19	200 do....b60 73¼
50 Wd. C'l & In. Co.b4 37	200 do.... 73¾
350 Erie Railroad.... 53	100 do....s60 73¼
100 do....s10 53	6 Mich. Central R.R.. 95¾
410 Illinois Cent. R.... 133	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.b30 73
350 do.... 132¾	100 Panama R. R....s60 93¾
200 do....s60 132¾	100 do....b3 94
600 do....b10 133	

Tuesday, March 24—P. M.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, March 7, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The financial news from England is less important in character than was looked for. The fall of the Funds on the Ministerial defeat in Parliament was less than ⅛ ℘ cent., an immediate announcement following that event that the Government of Lord Palmerston would not resign, but, after passing some measures of immediate and temporary importance, go to the country on a new election. The Money market was scarcely influenced at all by the political event referred to. Our London correspondents write that although the demand for money had continued active during the week, and more especially immediately preceding the 4th of the month, when a large amount of mercantile bills usually mature, the market generally had been somewhat easier, and in some cases loans had been effected on terms rather in favor of the borrower. There had been no change in the Bank of England rate of discount, and the current rates have been fully maintained in Lombart-street—first-class bills and loans on Government securities 6 ℘ cent. The Bank of England account to 28th February shows the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£7,684,189	Increase	£328,899
Other deposits	10,715,611	Increase	1,421,108
Rest	3,719,854	Increase	198,463

On the other side of the account:

Govern't securities	£11,573,889	Increase	£43,676
Other securities	19,620,343	Increase	1,864,547
Notes unemployed	5,516,910	Decrease	36,613

The amount of notes in circulation is £18,596,780, being a decrease of £18,485, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £10,343,715, showing a decrease of £60,985, when compared with the preceding return.

In reference to American Securities the circulars and letters advise that rates were more or less influenced by the lower quotations from this side, which went out about the 17th February. We are advised that transactions were had in Michigan Central Railroad Bonds of 1869 at 92 ex coupon, and the shares at 87. New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. Bonds at 80¾; shares at 84 and 83½. Erie 1875 Bonds at 84. Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage at 89½. Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 91, 90½ and 91, and the shares at 82¼, 83, 83½, 81½, 83 and 81 premium. A few Michigan Central Sterling Bonds of 1869 at 104. The French Funds are again quoted higher—71.10 for the 3 ℘ cents. The Liverpool Markets are less encouraging than usual for Grain and Flour, and lower prices for American descriptions were being submitted to. Cotton, on the other hand, was firmer, and the better descriptions ⅛d. dearer. The *Africa* brings $188,000 in Spanish Gold. The Boston return steamer will take about the same amount in California bars.

Our own Money market to-day is without alteration from yesterday's general quotation. There is good employment for the supply of means on the Street, subject to demand loan, as usual the day before the sailing of the steamer. The business in Exchange, to be settled for to-morrow, is large for a Boston packet-day, and will probably increase the supply of money with the Banking houses. Sterling was done at 108¼@⅜, @½, and Francs 5.23¾@5.22½, leaving off steady. Cotton is again firm, and the weekly report of the crop movement, which we here copy, strengthens the lower estimates for the season's supply. Orleans middlings are worth here 14¼ cents:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports	2,527,000	2,729,000	1,828,000	2,062,000	2,600,000
Ex. to G. Britain	904,000	1,094,000	935,000	781,000	1,071,000
Ex. to France	292,000	339,000	260,000	220,000	230,000
Ex. other For. P.	268,000	339,000	165,000	175,000	194,000
Total Exports	1,464,000	1,772,000	1,360,000	1,176,000	1,495,000
Stock on hand	620,000	900,000	811,000	618,000	775,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	67,000	109,000	63,000	89,000	79,000
Ex. to G. Britain	70,000	55,000	56,000	76,000	36,000
Ex. to France	10,000	5,000	22,000	9,000	20,000
Ex. other For. P.	10,000	18,000	9,000	11,000	6,000
Total Exports	90,000	78,000	86,000	96,000	62,000

Mr. Wright, in his circular of this date, remarks:

"Whatever doubts may have existed in the minds of many operators in Cotton in Liverpool and Manchester, as to the correctness of the estimate advocated by me throughout the whole season, must, I think, give way before the facts as to the receipts advised by this mail. At whatever point examination is made of the supply yet to arrive, the result is the same, and I am satisfied the decline in the receipts at each port is from sheer exhaustion; the great bulk of the crop is marketed, and the total must result in less than 3,000,000 bales."

The Stock Market closed dull this afternoon, after a pretty large business through the day on the Railway share list, most of which was on contract to deliver ahead. The selling spirit is decidedly in the ascendant among the members of the Brokers' Board, though opinions as to the course of the market through the Spring are not now perhaps so unequally divided as some weeks ago. The outside orders are closely watched, and when supposed to be satisfied they are followed by offers from the *Bears* to sell freely on time at or below the current rates, thus causing each session of the Board to leave off dull. Withal, however, the changes in the leading Road stocks to-day were not important. The shares of the Illinois Central advanced to 133 ℘ cent., New-York Central left off 89, Erie 53@52¾. The large time sales of Erie yesterday are said to have been made under the evil croaking of the late General Superintendent, who is said to see no good in any administration but his own, while the same parties are bearing Toledo under the usual Spring rumor of no dividend in April. It is intimated, notwithstanding the favorable traffic on the road, that if a dividend should come, it must be in scrip, as the Treasurer of the concern is unwilling to encourage any other hope!

The February earnings of the New-York and Erie Road settle up $371,685, against $367,915 the same month in 1856. Against this falling off in the month of $96,230, and $72,942 in January, the gain since the 1st March on last year's traffic is reported at $188,000, leaving $30,572 deficit to be overcome by the close of the quarter, 31st inst.

The following important order has been issued from the Treasury Department:

Treasury Department, March 17, 1857.

Sir: I have to advise you, for your information and government, that all goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be in the public stores *or bonded warehouses* on the 1st day of July next, whether now in bond or bonded at any time *prior* to that date, will be subject on entry for consumption after the said 1st of July, under the provisions of the Act reducing the duties on imports, &c., approved 3d inst., to no other duty than if the same had been imported after that day; but that goods, wares or merchandise, now in bond or hereafter bonded, if entered for consumption *prior* to the said 1st of July, will be liable to the payment of the rates of duty imposed by the Tariff Act of 30th January, 1846. Your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Sec. of the Treasury.
H. J. Redfield, Esq., Collector, &c., New-York.

We are requested to caution the public against negotiating the bills payable of Messrs. Jacob Little & Co., Numbers 837, 838 and 839, as they will be paid by the house only to the original drawee. The three bills amount to $6,762 or $2,254 each.

The total exports, hence, of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods is $2,284,940, this week, against $1,097,968 the corresponding week of last year.

The Half Million Canal Loan.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The loan for $500,000 was taken to-day at an aggregate premium of $6,897—equal to about 1.38-100 premium above par.

The aggregate bids for the loan were about four times the amount advertised for. The awards were as follows:

	Amount.	Rate.
Rufus H. King, Albany	$100,000	101 16
Rufus H. King, Albany	100,000	101 04
John J. Palmer, New-York	25,000	101 11
John J. Palmer, New-York	25,000	101 05
G. W. Tew, Silver Creek	5,000	101 26
G. W. Tew, Silver Creek	5,000	102 56
G. W. Tew, Silver Creek	5,000	102 81
R. C. Martin, Albany	25,000	101 25
Chas. P. Hart, Cashier, Troy	5,000	101 26
Chas. P. Hart, Cashier, Troy	5,000	101 27
Chas. P. Hart, Cashier, Troy	5,000	101 59
Chas. P. Hart, Cashier, Troy	10,000	101 36
Chas. P. Hart, Cashier, Troy	10,000	102 01
H. G. Gilbert, Albany	10,000	102 00
H. H. Martin, Albany	10,000	101 16
Geo. A. Stone, Troy	5,000	101 30
J. T. Batcheldor, Albany	5,000	101 25
J. T. Batcheldor, Albany	5,000	101 35
J. T. Batcheldor, Albany	5,000	101 50
John Sill, Albany	15,000	101 65
Richard Berry, New-York	15,000	103 81
Richard Berry, New-York	15,000	104 06
Henry L. King, New-York	15,000	101 12
A. J. Ketchum, Saugerties	5,000	101 05
A. J. Ketchum, Saugerties	5,000	102 00
R. C. Martin, Albany	25,000	101 00
H. G. Gilbert, Albany	10,000	101 00
J. T. Batcheldor, Albany	5,000	101 00
P. L. Green, Albany	25,000	101 00
Total	$500,000	

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per America, via Boston.] New-York, March 23.

Flour—State and Western—My last report was of the 17th inst., per *Persia*. By the arrival of the *Alps* we are in possession of Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.; the *Africa* with accounts to 7th inst. not being yet at hand. A dull and declining market is to be reported since the sailing of the *Persia*; both exporters and the home trade have purchased sparingly; and with a fair supply offering, prices are 15@20c. lower on the week.

Wheat—We have had a very dull market since my last. With unfavorable English advices, shippers for Great Britain are not in the market, while for Spain, &c., only a light inquiry exists. For milling, a few purchases have been made. The decline on the week is about 5c. ℘ bushel.

Indian Corn—With an advance in freight to Liverpool, and less inquiry for export, prices have fallen off 3@4c. ℘ bushel.

Rye—Is 3c. lower. One or two parcels have been taken for Spain.

Freights—To London, Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Grain 7c.@7½c. ℘ bushel. Liverpool, Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain 6½c.@7d. ℘ bushel. Havre, Flour 50c.@60c. ℘ bbl.; Grain 12½c.@15c. ℘ bushel. Marseilles, Flour 90c.@$1 ℘ bbl.; Grain 21c.@23c. ℘ bushel. Lisbon, Flour 90c.@$1 ℘ bbl.; Grain 20c.@21c. ℘ bushel. Cadiz, Flour $1 ℘ bbl.; Grain 21c.@22c. ℘ bushel.

Tobacco—The demand is fair, and prices are very firm. By the *Africa*, from Liverpool, we received the following: "The recorded sales of the month of February scarcely reach an average. Virginia Leaf has been dealt in to a limited extent for Ireland and Africa; and for Western Strips a slightly improved demand is noticeable, with sales 100 hhds. Maryland to the trade. In London speculators have made liberal purchases, predicated upon advices from America; but here the trade remains quiet, the market closing firm at 7½d.@10d. for Virginia Leaf, 11d.@15d. for Strips; 7½d.@10d. for Kentucky Leaf, and 11d.@13d. for Strips. The deliveries during February were 968 hhds., against 1,207 hhds. in 1856. The stock on 1st March was 10,908, against 8,314 last year."

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, March 24.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	53,718,000
Specie	[illegible]
Amount due from other Banks	[illegible]
Amount due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 24.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 39½; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Morris Canal, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Mr. Lovegrove, Mr. Benjamin, lady and daughters, F. E. Prime, A. Cameron, D. Shaw, Mr. Macnale, T. M. Goddard, Mr. Desmoyer, Mr. Schepeler, Hon. L. T. Drummond, Dr. S. Gourdin, T. Loiff, Mr. Versalin, W. H. Gilliatt, Mr. Tillman, A. Sumiller, Mr. Charlesworth, A. Swan, Mrs. Brown and 4 children, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Jane Brown, C. Duley, Mrs. Stacey, W. W. Robinson, Rev. J. Walsh, A. Murchell, R. Hooper, D. James, J. T. W. Murray, L. Nisero, Mr. Crehan, Mr. Brown, Mr. [illegible]—total, 86.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Geo. Vinc, Wm. Anderson, E. Lambert, John W. Smith, W. B. Potters, Geo. W. Kerr, H. W. Perry, G. B. Purple, Mrs. De Morton, W. H. Allen, lady and infant, Miss Gaskill, D. W. C. Gaskill, M. W. Wendall, R. C. Hall, and 78 in the steerage.

In brig Emily W. Seyburn, from New-Orleans—H. S. Still, Mr. Mather.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 56 | Sun sets.... 6 17 | Moon sets.. 6 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 8 11 | Gov. Island. 8 56 | Hell Gate.. 10 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Marie, Rogers, Valparaiso, G. & Hebsen.

Ships W. D. Jewett, Morrison, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Empire State, Bragg, Liverpool, D. & A. Kingland & Sutton.

Barks Aeronaut, Peckner, Demerara, J. M. Smith & Co.; Michael, (Pruss.) Schinner, Lisbon, Funch & Meincke.

Brigs Lincoln, Brookings, Georgetown, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Arabella, Day, Aspinwall, Panama R. R. Co.; Franconia, Upton, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter; Milanus, Fader, Baltimore, Wenberg & Weeks; Mason, Mitchell, Buenos Ayres, E. P. Buck & Co.; A. Blanchard, Blanchard, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; Lamartine, (Nor.) Zernichow, Cadiz, Holmboe & Rein; Putnam, Hill, Cienfuegos, H. G. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Sultan, (Br.,) Day, Halifax, J. G. Dearborn; E. Kidder, Harkness, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; J. Vail, Delano, St. Thomas, Russell & Vining; H. Willets, Cranmer, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mareda, Fowler, Jacksonville, D. R. De Wolff; S. A. Hammond, Pooling, Nassau, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Propeller Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool March 7, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. 7th, at noon, passed ships Cultivator and Western Empire, bound E. 12th, at 9:30 A. M., passed one of the Canadian Co.'s screw steamers, with loss of foremast by the deck, stg. E., supposed the Anglo-Saxon. 19th, at 6 P. M., passed a screw steamer ship rigged, bound E., supposed the Edinburg.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. The A. was detained by the fog. At 9:30 A. M., 5 miles S. W. of Frying-pan Shoals, exchanged signals with a steamer showing a white signal with letters S. —, bound S., (Falcon.) At 8:45 P. M., Lookout bearing N. N. W., exchanged signals with steamer Keystone State, bound S. March 23, at 3 A. M., Hatteras light N. W. by N., exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, bound S.

Ship America, Barstow, Liverpool Jan. 28, with mdse. and 134 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton. No date, lat. 42 30, lon. 60, in a heavy gale, sprung maintopmast. March 19, lat. 40 30, lon. 60, at 11 A. M., saw a large steamer, bound W. The A. has experienced a constant succession of heavy gales from W. N. W. to W. S. W. nearly the whole passage.

Bark Lucia Maria, (of Salem,) Cheever, Montevideo Jan. 30, with hides, wool, &c. The bark Cora sld. same day for Rio Janeiro. March 16, lat. 37 30 N., lon. 68 25, spoke schr. Helen, from Portsmouth, S. C., for Barbadoes, who reported having had her decks swept in a severe N. W. gale 2d inst.; had also lost two boats.

Brig New World, (of New-Orleans,) Oliphant, Cardenas March 13, with sugar, molasses and honey to Moses Taylor & Co. Experienced strong N. E. winds until 19th, when she encountered a heavy gale from W. S. W., lost flying jibboom, split fore and maintopsails, and was compelled to run before the gale 3 hours, during which time shipped several heavy seas, which filled the decks and cabin with water and caused the vessel to leak badly. March 22, off the Capes of Delaware, fell in with a trunk cabin of a schr.; was painted yellow on top, with green moulding, and green sliding companion way with folding doors, which apparently fastened from the outside.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Brown, Nassau, N. P., March 14, with molasses and 9 passengers to Bacon, Sargent & Co.

Brig Emily W. Seyburn, (of Pittston,) Hubbard, New-Orleans 16 ds., with flour, lard, &c., to Benner & Drake.

Schr. Mary Ann and Caroline, Henderson, Delaware, with grain.

Schr. John Roe, Harrington, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Southerner, Simmons, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. J. C. Dobbin, Groom, Washington, N. C., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Elizabeth and Eleanor, (3-masted,) Parker, City Point 3 ds., with wheat, &c., to W. H. Newman. In the S. E. blow of Monday sprung a leak of about 600 strokes per hour.

Schr. Ellen, Holmes, Rockland.
Schr. Justina, Smith, Rockland.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Ann Flowers, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. Joseph, Baker, Rockland.
Schr. John Beatty, Sharp, Bridgeport for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fredonia, Freeman, Wellfleet for Egg Harbor.
Schr. Blossom, Savin, Delaware, with grain.
Schr. Compromise, Hope, Delaware, with grain.
Schr. C. C. Sadler, Sippler, Delaware, with grain.
Schr. Martha J. Gauze, Stevenson, Delaware, grain.
Schr. H. Cole, Hazleton, Baltimore.
Schr. Franklin, Holbrook, Wellfleet, with fish.
Schr. Mary H. Miffin, Wells, Delaware.
Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence.
Propeller Mount Savage, Watson, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.
Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.
Propeller Uncas, Bates, Hartford.
Propeller Seneca, Chaulker, Hartford.

BELOW—Bark Mary C. Dyer, from West Indies.

WIND—Sunset, very light from S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 24—Arr., barks Sarah H. Snow, Davis, Foo-chow-foo Nov. 24; Young Greek, Humphrey, Messina. Steamers City of New-York, Philadelphia; Henry B. Beach, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 12, lat. 24 30 S., lon. 31 15 W., Br. ship Balmoral, from Portsmouth, Eng., for Bombay, 21 days out.

Feb. 14, lat. 23 45 S., lon. 31 05 W., ship Washington, of New-Bedford, Holley, from Sandwich Islands for New-Bedford.

Foreign Ports.

St. Helena—Jan. 30, arr., ship Alfred Hill, (of Boston,) Nagle, Shanghae 80 ds., for Boston, sld. 31st; Feb. 1, ship Jamestown, (of New-York,) Candage, Bombay 63 ds., for Liverpool; sld. 2d; Berkshire, (of Boston,) Williams, Calcutta 80 ds., for Boston; sld. 3d; 3d, ship Barcelydon, (of Philadelphia,) Spooner, Bombay 48 ds., for Liverpool, did not anchor; 4th, bark Monmouth, (of Cold Spring,) Eldredge, from Anjier, whaling, 350 wh., 300 sp., 4,000 lbs. bone; sld. 19th; 10th, bark Hannah Brewer, (of New-London,) Smith, Tristians, for New-London; condemned Feb. 16, by survey, her sternpost being worm eaten, and cannot be replaced in this open roadstead; part of her oil to be shipped to United States per bark Monmouth; 13th, barks R. L. Barstow, (of Mattapoisett,) Davoll, Tristians, whaling, 150 sp.; S. H. Waterman, (of Boston,) Ropes, Manila 85 ds., for New-York, sld. 13th. The following ships passed the Island: Feb 1, Uriel; 5th, Storm King and Caroline Read; 14th, Sweepstakes, (supposed.)

At Nassau, N. P., March 14, ship Golden Star, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, had been ashore on Gingerbread Rocks, was got off by the wreckers and taken into Nassau; ship John W. White, McNear, from Boston for New-Orleans, with loss of rudder; had repaired damages, and would sail soon; ship Camden, for New-Orleans, soon; brig Nehemiah Hand, from New-York for Bremen, put in in distress, rpg.

At Montevideo, Jan. 30, U. S. ship St. Lawrence, from Rio Janeiro; ships Oak Hill and Louisa; barks Frances Patridge, and Georgiana, from Baltimore, just arr.; brig Vulture.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Smith J. Eastman. John C. Lloyd.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Sleeps & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS—500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western, Sour, canvassed for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, Western, 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 4,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
300 barrels Railroad Repacked.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS.
Nos. 25 to 29 1st-av.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Candles, 6s and 8s, full weight, 12½ cents per lb.
Candles, 6s and 8s, sold by count, 11½ cents for 6 or 8.
Soap, steam family, 7¼ cents per lb., less 5 per cent.
Soap, pale family, 6¼ cents per lb., less 5 per cent.
Soap, No. 1, 4½ cents per lb., less 5 per cent.
ALLAN, HAY & CO.
Office No. 29 1st-av.

EXTRA FAMILY SOAP OF VERY SUPERIOR quality, made of the best materials in the old fashioned way, without steam, and warranted free from adulteration with French chalk, pipe-clay, sal soda, or any cheap or deleterious substance that will injure either the hands or clothing. French chalk and pipe clay can easily be detected by putting a small quantity of soap and alcohol into a bottle; keep the bottle in boiling water until the contents are melted, when the fraudulent compounds will fall to the bottom. Soap adulterated with sal soda assumes a whitish or mouldy appearance when exposed to the air.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.
Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Elizabeth-st.